

# THE STAR'S WORK COMPUTING & HIGH TECH NO

## The first computer with a removable LCD screen: Cruiser notebook 'slides' into the market

A REVOLUTIONARY new media tool which merges the two aims of producing a presentation on computer and not having to use expensive slides and transparent plastic is here. The new Cruiser notebook computer acts as both a fully equipped projection panel and a 386 notebook computer.

It is designed with certain needs of users in mind, such as impressing clients during customized presentations and adding to the excitement of learning if used in the field of education. Optional voice cards and digitizer pads offer the added features of recording voices and presenting

digitized pictures.

The Cruiser runs at the speed of 25MHz and has a 386SL CPU with 64K of cache memory and 2MB RAM expandable to 8MB. It includes a removable hard disk and a built-in trackball with standard features like a



fax/modem card. It's also light, weighing 2.6Kg with a trackball eliminating the need of carrying a mouse around, not to mention the ability of adding a security system or IC card through the Cruiser's expansion slot.

Setting up the system is a very fast procedure. First, you pull the display off by squeezing the safety release. Then you unclip the display's protective back and slide the LCD screen free.

Finally you place the screen on an overhead projector, connect the cable and turn the Cruiser on.

Everything you may need is packaged into the the notebook case which means that you don't need to carry or arrange any other audio visual equipment.

The Cruiser was on show at the Amman Computer Expo '92 and was shown at the Jordan Computer Center (JCC) stand. JCC are authorized distributors for this new, exciting product which attracted many visitors at the expo.

No official price is yet available, but the JCC promise reasonable pricing and full hardware and software support for the Cruiser.

### COMPUTER COMPANIES

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## INTERFACE BY ZEID NAJER

### Battling for the top or struggling to survive?

SOMETHING WORTH looking at nowadays is the sudden appearance of two new Jordanian computer magazines on the market, called *Middle Eastern Computing (MEC)* and *Hawsabiyat*.

Let's start with *Hawsabiyat*, published by Dar Al-Yarmouk. It is a brand new magazine which we've been hearing about for over five months now and whose first issue was greatly delayed until it finally appeared last month. It's an Arabic computer magazine, priced at JD1.5, which has received good support from the Jordanian computer sector and all sorts of computer users. Contributions by many working in the computer sector can be found in the magazine, adding to its professionalism, while it also includes some light, humorous sections.

The magazine is lacking, however, in reviews and insights into products and seems to take a general approach to the topics it presents. It is also rather badly designed, actually failing to reflect the advanced image of computer technology it represents.

*Middle Eastern Computing (MEC)*, published by Info-Media International, appeared for the first time last year at Expo '91. Back

then it was a try-out issue, but had the edge of being the only one of its kind on the market. Unfortunately, however, it suffered from being an English-only magazine for an Arab market. Only this month did another issue appear, also launched at the Expo '92, and this time it's much better. It's bilingual (English and Arabic), and its contents are much better and stronger. The magazine is very well designed and is highly colorful with very interesting graphic illustrations. MEC is a good magazine overall and is very conveniently priced at JD1.

Nonetheless, the magazine could benefit from a bigger games and entertainment section and a different cover, since the cover used incorporates a rather strange design which doesn't induce the feel of computers at all.

Both magazines are on the market, so is there some sort of a battle going on? As mentioned in the editorial columns of both publications, there is in fact a need for computer publications on the Jordanian market, and these early efforts should spawn a stronger movement towards computer coverage as a main economic sector in Jordan.

Getting back to competition between the magazines, it's not just a matter of prices because the content is totally different, therefore I suggest you buy them both. To add to the competition, both magazines are released seasonally (every 3 months). Still, a bit of competition cannot hurt, since it should eventually benefit the reader.

How do they measure up against foreign computer magazines? MEC's design and look is strong enough to look like a US computer magazine and *Hawsabiyat*'s social and educational approach is quite innovative. I wouldn't pass judgment yet. Let's wait till next season and see if they're still around. I hope they will be.

GBM is, in effect, talking to IBM.

GBM established a Jordanian branch office in 1990, which is currently staffed by 30 trained engineers to cover the markets of Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Yemen. GBM Bahrain recently signed big contracts with Jordanian institutions including the Arab Bank, the Housing Bank and

Royal Jordanian. GBM's revenues jumped from \$50 million in 1990 to \$89 million in 1991.

Mr Rugibani also responded to the questions of the press, revealing some interesting facts about the imminent release of an Arabic version of OS/2 early next year, and that GBM would pay more attention to serving the publishing business in the future.

### Electronics '92 Expo



At the opening last Sunday

MINISTER OF Trade and Industry Dr Abdallah Nasour opened Sunday the Electronics '92 show at the Jerusalem Hotel.

Nine companies took part in the show, which included computers, satellite dishes, paging devices and a variety of interesting electronic gadgetry.

The show ran from 25 to the 27 October and was organized by Reeman for International Trade.

### Rugibani of GBM talks to the press: IBM declares price war

MR MUSTAFA RUGIBANI, general manager of Gulf Business Machines (GBM), held a press conference last Thursday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, in which he announced that GBM will be organizing an international conference in Bahrain called "GBM's voyage of discovery". The conference will commence on 2 November, as revealed in last week's Workstation.

Mr Rugibani also discussed the beginnings of IBM, the biggest company in the world working in the field of computers and which has been present in the Arabian Gulf for over 50 years. He pointed out that IBM's main lines of business are the Personal Computer (PC), the IBM AS/400 and mainframes such as the ES/9000. He also stressed IBM's intentions

to win the price wars against cloning companies in the industry.

As for GBM, it is made-up of seven partner companies in Jordan, UAE, Bahrain, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Qatar. Mr Rugibani explained that the reason behind the creation of GBM was to bring decision-making to a local level, the former Middle East headquarters for IBM being in Paris. To better serve their customers, distributors required a regional purchasing, marketing and distribution system. The idea is that any customer talking to



**Prices:** Jordan: JD 250, Egypt: LE 1.00, Kuwait: KD 400, Saudi Arabia: SR 3.00, Qatar: QR 3.00, UAE: DR 3.00  
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AMMAN, 5 — 11 NOVEMBER 1992, VOLUME 3, NUMBER 33

اسبوعية سياسية مستقلة



America under Clinton,  
page 5 & 6

### Jordanian Exports A special advertising section pages 9 - 13 Featuring:

RUM, GoldStar, Nashashibi & Ebbini  
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## Days of terror Jordanian accounts of survival in Sarajevo

pages 3 & 4

### Le Jourdain Supplément en français du Star

Pages 16 & 17

In this week's

### THE STAR'S WORK COMPUTING & HIGH TECH NO

Cut-throat  
opinions

The world of  
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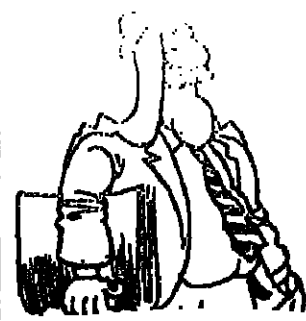
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# WEEK

An unconventional report on  
Jordanian news and views

## Jordan downplays agreement on peace agenda

Jordan reiterated this week that it will not sign a separate peace agreement with Israel, and that a peace treaty will only be signed within the framework of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem and with the full consensus of all parties involved in the conflict.

This assertion was made by a senior Jordanian official to AFP news agency this week, after Jordan and Israel reached an initial agreement on an agenda for the bilateral talks before the seventh round of talks between the two countries was concluded in the US capital. The unnamed Jordanian official expressed surprise at what was described as Israel's "jubilation" over the agreement. He said the agreement will have to be endorsed by the Jordanian government and was only a small step along the road to peace.

Head of the Jordanian delegation to the talks Dr Abdul Salam Majali was recalled to Amman for consultations with Prime Minister Sharif Zaid ben Shaker. US officials had earlier announced that progress was achieved on all tracks of the negotiations.

Israel gave its agreement with Jordan special emphasis in its news media. Palestinian officials, headed by Mr Mahmoud Abbas, arrived in Amman to discuss the results of the latest round of talks with the prime minister and to be briefed on the contents of the Jordanian-Israeli negotiations agenda. The agenda stipulates that the objective of negotiations is to achieve a just and comprehensive peace agreement between Arab countries, the Palestinians and Israel in accordance with the Madrid conference invitation.

It also points to UN resolutions 242 and 338 as the basis for

peace. The agenda deals with the subjects of security, water, refugees, borders and joint cooperation in various regional areas. The agenda states that negotiations are expected to lead to settlements culminating in a peace treaty.

Palestinians were reported to have asked for clarifications from Jordan on a number of points mentioned in the agenda. Jordanian officials said the agreement does not make judgements on the status of Jerusalem. *Ad Dustour* newspaper reported on Tuesday that Palestinian President Mr Yasser Arafat was expected in Amman on 7 November to discuss the results of the last round, which will resume on 9 November.

## Cabinet ministers prepare for general elections

Official government sources refused to comment on reports that the government of Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ben Shaker is planning to resign before next May in preparation for the 1993 parliamentary elections. *Al Quds* newspaper reported that the ten deputies in Sharif Zaid's one-year-old government have confirmed their intention to run for the Lower House elections which will be held next November. The paper said at least seven other ministers plan to contest the elections, where political parties will be allowed to participate for the first time in more than three decades. Seven parties have submitted applications at the Ministry of Interior so far, but none has received final approval. The Muslim Brothers have formed a political party under the name of the Islamic Action Front Party. The party's secretary general is Dr Ishaq Al Frahan.

## House drops libel charges

The Lower House has dropped charges against Mr Iyad Qattan, director of the Royal Cultural Center, and a number of Jordanians who were accused of libelling deputies and the Lower House. In a statement, the permanent bureau of the House said it wanted citizens to be aware of the legal aspects of libelling the Lower House, and that it had decided to drop the charges for social and public good considerations.

Meanwhile, preparations are underway for next month's opening of Parliament's fourth and last ordinary session. The traditional battle for speakership of the Lower House began in earnest with four names circulating so far. They are current speaker Abdel Latif Arabyat, Abdel Karim Dughmi, Abdel Baqi Gano and Abdel Raouf Rawabdeh. Others may come forward as the battle fever heats up.

## JTA opens Sudan office

The Jordan Trade Association is planning to open a representative office in the Sudanese capital. Association Executive Director Mr Halim Abu Ghazaleh flew to Khartoum on Sunday to oversee the opening of the office. Association sources said the office will promote Jordanian products and provide Sudanese importers with information and assistance. It will coordinate with Sudanese and Jordanian companies to provide barrier agreements, since Sudan is short of foreign currency. The association hopes to open similar offices in other African countries such as Kenya, Zaire and Ethiopia.

## Austrian trade mission in Amman

An Austrian trade mission will visit Amman between 10 and 11 November to meet with Jordanian private sector representatives. The 16-member mission will comprise representatives of various Austrian industries including food products, pharmaceuticals, metals, chemicals, building materials, machinery, electronics, yarns, timber, tobacco, tyres, tools, meat processing machines and electrical wirings. The mission, which will also visit Syria and Lebanon, is headed by Mr Peter Rattlinger, director of the Middle East Desk of the Federal Economic Chamber.

## New sales tax law prepared

The government has prepared

A Prime Minister Sharif Zaid ben Shaker will head on Sunday the final meeting of the consultative committee for the 1993 general state budget. The committee will deliver the draft budget law to the cabinet, which will discuss it before referring it to Parliament early next month for approval. The projected deficit in the JD 1150 million budget draft is set at only JD 50 million, *The Star* has learned. In another matter, the Prime Minister has given instructions to allocate JD 44 million for oil exploration to be spent in the coming five years.

A Bulgarian trade delegation will visit Jordan next week to discuss bilateral economic relations with Jordanian officials, and increasing Bulgaria's imports of Jordanian phosphate. A Turkish delegation is also scheduled to visit Amman to sign an agreement under which its imports of Jordanian phosphate will rise from 400,000 tons to 650,000 tons annually.

Official sources have said that Jordan will expand uses of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in the next two years, especially in electricity, industry, agriculture and medicine, through cooperation between local and specialized international institutions.

The cabinet has endorsed an agreement for an electricity grid link between Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Iraq and Turkey by the year 2000. The energy ministers of the five countries will meet in Amman next May.

The General Secretary of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Dr Marwan Awad, will head a Jordanian delegation to Tehran this month to discuss with Iranian officials ways of increasing trade between the two countries, and plans to hold a Jordanian products fair in the Iranian capital next year.

British consulting company Arthur Anderson has submitted its final report to the government regarding plans to privatize Royal Jordanian (RJ). The report covers RJ's management, its present financial status and proposals to deal with the carrier's losses which exceed JD 200 million.

The government is considering the reduction of food subsidies beginning next year, *The Star* has learned.

a sales tax draft law to replace the current law number 34 for 1988. The new law is in harmony with the Kingdom's agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Jordan's economic adjustment plan. *Ad Dustour* newspaper said sales tax will range from 5 to 25 percent and will be imposed as value added tax (VAT) on goods and services. The law covers wholesale and retail products and services.

He also presented legal arguments aimed at offsetting prosecution charges regarding possession of weapons and explosives, delivering inflammatory speeches and inciting the public, indulging in acts that could disturb relations with Iraq, libelling the Lower House and insulting the King.

Although Mr Hadid had requested to be relieved from the case in Saturday's session on the grounds that his client was not cooperating with him, observers believe he did a good job on Tuesday in defending Mr Shbeilat.

Qarrash's lawyer, Mr Mohammad Al Assoud, also refuted prosecution evidence and attempted to distance his client from the group. He said the weapons that were found in his client's possession were to be used in the occupied territories. He also charged that phone-tapping took place nine months before the state took legal action against his client.

Before Mr Al Assoud began his presentation, Sheikh Qarrash objected by saying that his lawyer did not understand his case. He was taken outside the courtroom and did not return until his lawyer was finished with his arguments.

He related the tale of one "totally uncooperative" Argentinian officer, who, when asked if it was possible to speak to the general gave the same answer every time: "The general is busy. He has no time for you."

"Are the UN personnel out here to assist us?" Tarek would ask, sometimes after having crawled to the UN building on the outskirts of Sarajevo. The standard reply remained: "No. He has more important things to attend to."

The main objectives of the UN forces in Bosnia are peace-keeping and the distribution of relief supplies. "As far as food distribution goes, they did a good job when they actually received food to distribute," says Tarek.

5 NOVEMBER 1992

JORDAN

THE STAR 3

## Bosnian nightmare

# Jordanian student leads flight from Sarajevo

By Mary Denis  
Special to The Star

ALL THE ingredients for an action thriller were there — a group of frightened, exhausted men fleeing a war-torn city in a bus convoy. With them was a coffin containing the decomposing body of a friend, shot dead long before. They hoped to escape, to transport their compatriot to be buried in his native land, and to get back home alive. Only meters from safety they were stopped by drunken soldiers, who amused themselves by threatening to kill the desperate escapees.

It would also have been the perfect scenario for a fictional horror film had it not been a real-life ordeal. Eighty-nine foreign students, among them 10 Jordanians, made a daring escape last month from Sarajevo, the war-ravaged Bosnian capital. Organizer and leader of the escape operation was Jordanian student Tarek Hijazi, who had been trapped in the capital for six long months.

"There was no safe place in Sarajevo," he recalled. "One could expect shelling by the Serbs at any time and in any place."

Figures last month showed that an estimated 10,000 people have died so far as a result of fighting in Bosnia, most of them civilians killed by sporadic fire. "Whenever it was quiet it was frightening," said Tarek, "everybody was expecting more shelling. What was most agonizing was the fact that it was absolutely impossible to predict where and when the Serbs would hit."

He described the months of hiding out as a "demoralizing" experience — many people became severely depressed and broke down due to the uncertainty of the war and the torment of constant fear and anticipation.

For Tarek himself, six months of living on the edge have left their own particular mark. A thin man, with deep sadness in his eyes, Tarek harbors bitter feelings about the injustice of wars made by politicians and militants, regardless of the "ordinary" folk. He argues that hypocrisy reigns, even on the part of the UN peace-keeping forces deployed in the region.

"I was disappointed with the performance of the UN forces in Sarajevo," he said. "As far as foreign students were concerned, they did nothing to help them escape. As a matter of fact, most of the time they were blocking all our own initiatives to help ourselves get out of Sarajevo."

He related the tale of one "totally uncooperative" Argentinian officer, who, when asked if it was possible to speak to the general gave the same answer every time: "The general is busy. He has no time for you."

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The main objectives of the UN forces in Bosnia are peace-keeping and the distribution of relief supplies. "As far as food distribution goes, they did a good job when they actually received food to distribute," says Tarek.



The once thriving center of Sarajevo is today a bleak reminder of the war's horrors

"But peace-keeping? First of all, there is no peace to keep!"

Food distribution was often haphazard — he explained that a person could receive up to two cans of sardines, some flour, rice, oil and sugar, often not knowing when and what he would get next. "Rice, flour and oil were of no use anyway," added Tarek, "because there was no electricity for cooking most of the time. We mostly survived on cans. Sometimes we had to stretch two cans of sardines for 10 days."

Tarek conceded, however, that the UN forces did "a good job" in getting Serbs and Bosnians together, to agree not to shell those places where repairs of electrical cables or telephone lines were under way.

Another task of the UN forces in Sarajevo was to evacuate foreigners. There were around 200 of them trapped in the city, anxiously waiting to return to their countries. According to Tarek, UN forces knew the whereabouts of expatriates but did nothing at all to help them. The excuse they gave was always the same: No planes leaving Sarajevo.

"But practically every day, 20 planes would land and take off from the city," Tarek said. "Many local people went abroad and came back with UN planes. I personally knew one businessman who went to Frankfurt and came back under the protection of the UN flag." Regarding their evacuation, foreign students were told to wait for the "OK" from Geneva.

Commander-in-chief McKenzie of the UN forces in Bosnia claimed before leaving his assignment that he had planned the evacuation, but that the students

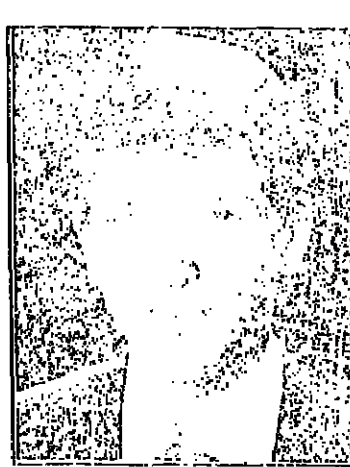
had refused to leave. "It was a lie," insisted Tarek. "The town was surrounded, there was no way one could leave. I was there all the time, telephone lines were still in order. Out of a dozen Jordanian students, none were contacted except for one who was not intending to leave."

Tarek warmly remembers one British officer and his American assistant, for showing the students sympathy and jumping all procedures of protocol. "Officer Hollingworth told me that if we waited for resolutions from Geneva it could be too late," he said. "He told us that there was a convoy of UN trucks going to Split the next morning and that he would arrange for our protection — but we had to get our own transport."

Somehow Tarek managed to get two buses to accommodate the 89 students, in preparation for what he described as "the longest and the most dangerous" trip of his life. The distance between Sarajevo and Split is 200 kilometers, but the most perilous stretch — to the Serbian checkpoint — was a mere 15 kilometers. This was to be followed by another 40 kilometers to Croatian-controlled Kiselak — and onto freedom.

At the Serbian checkpoint the militia detained the wretched students for four hours, trying to decide whether to kill or not to kill them. Some of the students broke down in fear, but Tarek says that "eventually the soldiers got tired of us and let us continue."

When the group reached Split the next morning, they were informed of the Islamic Relief Organization based there. "They were most generous," he said.



Tarek Hijazi

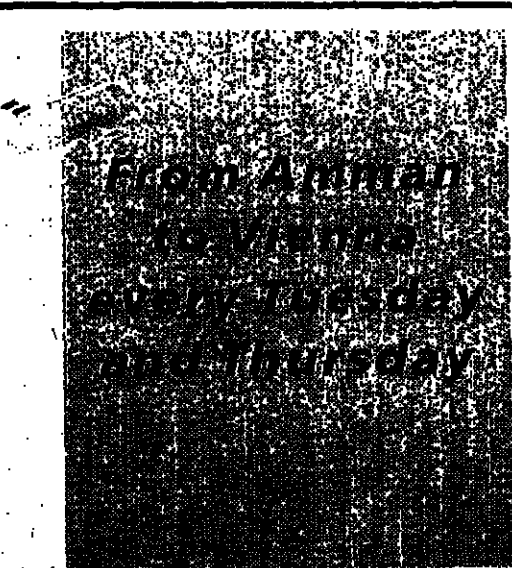
issue. At one time the envy of most Eastern European communist countries due to its stability, relative prosperity and relaxed travel regulations, Yugoslavia was dubbed an "ethnic paradise" where people lived united.

Yugoslavia's Muslims, mostly the descendants of Christians who converted to Islam during the 500 years of Ottoman rule, have also been praised for being open-minded, peaceful and non-extremist. So what went wrong in this "ethnic paradise"?

Tarek believes that the roots of today's problems started in the 1980s, when national parties came into being in Yugoslavia. Their emergence evoked nationalist feelings which led to territorial and ethnic disputes. "Nationalism became a political tool in Yugoslavia," he said.

His own solutions to this tragic, bloody conflict involve dividing the land on a territorial basis and forming a confederacy between the states, uniting them economically. "If they do not cooperate economically, this war will go on indefinitely," he said.

Tarek insisted that during all his years' stay in what was formerly Yugoslavia, ethnic and religious problems were never an



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By Vesna Mshurqa  
Special to The Star

Taking temporary refuge in Amman

## Young Bosnians vow to return and die for Sarajevo

THOSE WHO work around the little cafeteria in Jabal Hussein's Ashmuna building may very well know the two 17-year-old Bosnian boys who run the cafeteria's errands from nine in the morning until ten at night. Every now and again they are stopped by compassionate customers, who enquire about the latest developments in Bosnia and Sarajevo where they have lived most of their lives.

"Their sympathy and concern for Bosnian people can be very touching," said Muhammad. His friend Azem agreed. The two Muslim youths came to Jordan just two weeks after the fighting in Bosnia erupted in April this year. "Although we are surrounded by people who extend their support and sympathy, it sometimes hurts because it makes us aware of how helpless and desperate we are, being so far away from our families," Muhammad said.

Azem came to Jordan with his 14-year-old sister Hana to escape the atrocities of civil war that has ravaged the former Yugoslavian republics. Their Jordanian father has lived in Sarajevo for 30 years, raising his children with his Bosnian wife in the spirit of tolerance and co-existence in an ethnically mixed society.

When the fighting erupted, parents in Bosnia's besieged capital city looked for safer places to send their children. "This is how Muhammad came to join his school friend and best friend Azem and his sister on their trip to Jordan, where they are staying with their grandparents."

When the children left Sarajevo the war was only beginning to take its heavy toll on the population of the recently independent Bosnia. No one could have predicted the extent and escalation of the ethnic violence that was to follow, turning Serbs, Croats and Muslims against each other. The people of Bosnia, Muhammad said, called themselves Bosnians and had lived peacefully for decades regardless of their ethnic and religious origins.

The Bosnian republic was set ablaze after its referendum day in

April this year, when Muslims and Croats voted to secede from Serb-led Yugoslavia. In response, the Serb militia forces, along with Serb irregulars opposed to independence, tore their way through Bosnian territory, achieving control over two-thirds of the republic.

According to Muhammad and Azem, Sarajevo witnessed violence from the first day of *Eid Al-Adha*, when Serb irregulars opened fire from their secret mountain positions around Sarajevo. On that day, the people thought that the shooting was part of the festivities and jubilation. Even the Sarajevo TV station was deceived, continuing to transmit warnings to residents to stop using live ammunition for safety reasons.

But that same night Sarajevo was shelled by mortars, and its residents spent the whole night in shelters — Muslim, Croats, Serbs and Jews together. People everywhere were both perplexed and distressed, trying to understand what exactly was happening. The next day Sarajevo was divided by barbed wire and barricades, supervised by military and paramilitary units of the different ethnic groups.

"I spent two horrible weeks in Sarajevo before we travelled," said Muhammad. "My parents and I were in the shelter of our building, almost all of the time with the other neighbors. My parents panicked every time I went out of their sight. It was developing into paranoia." Muhammad is his parents' only child.

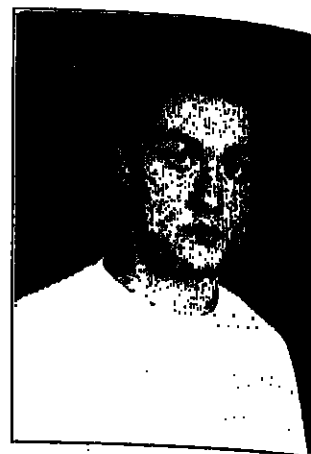
Muhammad, Azem and Hana left Sarajevo during one of the many short-lived cease-fires, along with other children, women



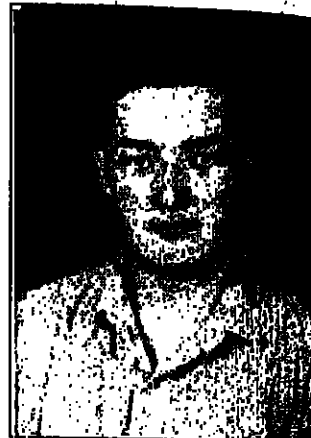
A Bosnian soldier prays at the grave of a friend

and elderly people. All those leaving had their own different destinations. Part of the group headed for their families and friends, while others searched for political asylum in neighboring European countries. "Regardless of the fact that one third of the Sarajevo population was evacuated at the beginning of the war, I still cannot forgive myself because I obeyed my parents' plea and left them and my friends and my beloved city," said Azem.

Azem and Muhammad have been without news from home for the last three months. The latest news, brought through Azem's relative in the city of Tuzla, brought many qualms to Muhammad. He learned that his family's flat had been hit by a grenade, but that his parents were safe. The two young men were also struck by the sad news of the disappearance of their third, best



Azem



Muhammad

friend, a Serb, together with his sister, after their parents had sent them to their cottage outside Sarajevo.

"Sarajevo is such a wonderful city, with magnificent architecture and terrific people who have always been bound by love and mutual respect. I just do not understand why they want to destroy it," said Azem, in anguish.

Meanwhile, Muhammad made mention of all their Serb, Croat and Jewish friends. "It is not me that we Bosnians want a purely Islamic state," he said. "We have always lived in harmony with the other ethnic groups, something that made Sarajevo even more beautiful and attractive. Nobody ever questioned others' different customs or religion."

Azem and Muhammad are in the process of preparing to get back to their country. They know that it will not be easy to enter Sarajevo, a process that requires taking five different forms of permission and long waits until the roads are open and safe access to the city is provided.

But they have the strong conviction that it is their duty to return.

"Ideals change with time and society," said Azem. "Before, I was ready to give my life for Yugoslavia, today I am ready to perish for a Bosnian republic, home to three ethnic nations living in love and prosperity. I am also ready to die for my city of Sarajevo, just to give back peace and security to those children whose childhoods have been destroyed."

For Muhammad, the concept of "Yugoslavia" with the unification of six republics into two autonomous areas, is impossible for the time being. His ultimate belief is that Bosnia must maintain its territorial borders as much as the unity of its three ethnic groups.

"And I am ready to die for that," he added firmly.

Azem and Muhammad requested that they send their own message to the world through *The Star*. It reads: "The generation to which we belong has already been destroyed, but one day we will be strong enough to fight back, either by a rifle in the hand or by joining all Bosnian ethnic groups into one. Unity is the strongest weapon that can hurt our enemy more than anything else."



Bill and Hillary Clinton share a joke with Al and Tipper Gore

## President-elect Clinton A product of post-Cold War America

By a Star Staff Writer

ARKANSAS GOVERNOR and Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton became the 42nd president of the United States after defeating the incumbent Republican President George Bush in a landslide victory in Tuesday's presidential elections.

At 46, the president-elect takes over at an historic turning point in the history of the United States. His victory ends a 12-year Republican monopoly of the White House, which began with the downfall of President Jimmy Carter in the 1980 elections and the rise of Ronald Reagan and his vice president George Bush.

The defeat of President Bush was an impossible dream for Democrats less than two years ago, after Bush emerged from the Gulf War as the most popular US leader in decades. When Gov. Clinton launched his campaign 13 months ago, few believed he would make it to the finish line. But the end of the Cold War focused the attention of Americans on domestic issues; the faltering economy, unemployment, trade and budget deficits and a three-trillion-dollar national debt.

President Bush's experience in foreign policy, his success in dealing with the Gulf crisis and

In negotiating the end of the Soviet Union could not keep him at the helm. Americans responded to Clinton's message of "time for change". Slowly the controversial Arkansas governor, who was almost written off when news of his alleged extra-marital relation broke out early in the campaign, persevered and captured the attention of Democrats and Republicans alike.

Mr Bush, who trailed Mr Clinton in the opinion polls, never recouped. The election campaign attracted worldwide attention when the Texan billionaire Ross Perot announced that he was running on an independent ticket, only to quit a few months later.

Joining the race once again two months before election day, the determined Perot improved his standing and is believed to have helped Clinton keep his lead over Bush by robbing the votes of disenchanted voters.

As to Clinton's secretary of state, he will be one of two men seen as the *Independent*, both dependable and uninspiring: Warren Christopher, deputy secretary of state under Jimmy Carter, now practicing LA law; or Lee Hamilton, Democratic Congressman from Indiana, a noted Anglophile and senior Clinton foreign affairs adviser.



President Bush promised his supporters victory, but he underestimated his opponent

But a veteran Democratic insider, and friend of Warren Christopher, believes neither man is in line for the job. "Christopher is too soft for the top job. He's an ideal number two. In any case, he wants to be attorney-general, not secretary of state. Lee Hamilton is in line to be chairman of the House of Foreign Affairs Committee in the next Congress. I'm convinced both he and Clinton think he can do more good for a Clinton administration by staying put."

One theory gaining ground in Washington is that Governor Clinton — who likes to surround himself with quality, likes surprises and has promised a bipartisan administration — might offer the State Department to Gen. Colin Powell, who was chairman of the joint chiefs of staff through the Gulf war and national security adviser to Ronald Reagan.



Perot: A late entrant, he may have robbed Bush of a second term in the White House

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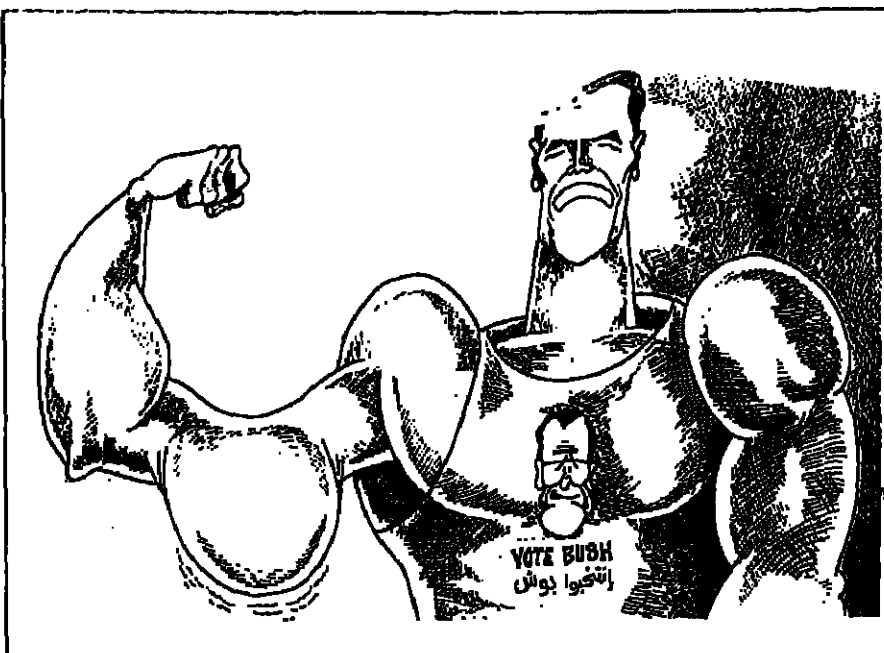
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## Our Say....

### America under Clinton

THE DEFEAT of President George Bush in the US presidential elections this week marks not only the end of a 12-year Republican hold on the White House, but also the removal of Cold War politics from the American political lexicon. Mr Bush is the last Cold War warrior, and with his eviction from office a whole genre of US politicians who saw the world in a polarized form will now disappear. The results of Tuesday's elections were to be expected; what was not expected however was the scale of Mr Bush's defeat.

Taking over from Ronald Reagan at a time when the Communist world was gasping its last breath of air, President Bush soon put his experience in Cold War politics to action and speeded up the process of disintegration in the Soviet empire under Gorbachev. When Iraqi tanks rolled into Kuwait, President Bush took a course of action that resulted in the destruction of both Iraq and Kuwait and cemented America's dominance over the Gulf region and the whole of the Middle East.

But like many Cold War relics, such as intercontinental ballistic missiles, super bombers and Star Wars battle machines, Mr Bush has no practical function as a politician in the post-Cold War world of today. The Reagan approach of bankrupting the Soviet Union into submission turned the United States into the world's largest indebted nation. The Reagan-Bush years left the United States an exhausted and bewildered superpower, where economic dominance and even political influence in world affairs had shifted to Europe and South East Asian countries.

Under President Clinton, the United States will try to cope with the new global rules of the game; global economics, global politics and inter-regional competition. Mr Clinton belongs to a different generation of Americans; those who are not World War II veterans, had objected to America's adventure in Vietnam and who see a new role for America in today's world, especially after the end of the superpower struggle.

It is too early to cast doubts on the fate of the Middle East peace process under President Clinton. It is true that President Bush and his administration had a strong moral commitment to supporting the process. It is also true that the new administration will have to concentrate on the domestic agenda and play a lesser role in international affairs. But Mr Clinton will soon realize that an isolationist America will not be able to override its economic problems at home. It must remain engaged in world politics. The question is what kind of role will that be?

We believe America's contribution to world peace and stability will increase in the coming years as global politics takes over Cold War dogma. The Middle East, while facing internal problems that have nothing to do with who sits in the White House, will remain high on the agenda of any serious US secretary of state. It is our hope that the new vision of the world, and of America's role in it, will replace classical and outdated views of the Middle East and its old problems.

The peace process remains an American sponsored one for the time being. In a few months the talks may be moved to the region away from Washington. But for this to happen, real progress must first take place. The United States should continue to support the process on the basis of UN resolutions and international laws. Siding with one party against the other is a tactic of Cold War politics. It should not happen under Mr Clinton's administration. ■

## Traveller's notebook An Occidental journey (2)

By Osama El-Sherif

DURING THE few days I recently spent in the United States, I, among other publishers from various parts of the world, had the chance to view all three presidential debates, and the only vice-presidential one, on television.

It was interesting to observe the reactions of foreign publishers to these televised debates among potential leaders of the world's largest power. As non-Americans, we naturally saw the programs differently from the ubiquitous average American citizens. What struck us most was the element of entertainment in what was supposed to be the pinnacle of the American political debate. In fact, one could easily see the three gentlemen — the politicians running for the highest office in the land, as entertainers, competing in a television game show.

We have seen the extent of the power and influence of network television on American political and cultural life. Exit polls conducted after the end of each debate asked viewers what they thought of the "performance" of each of the candidates. A typical question would be: "Who, in your opinion, won tonight's debate?"

It was also astonishing to discover that the American public, those faceless millions sitting in front of their TV sets, were supposed to formulate an opinion of the next president of the United States, or judge the character of the candidate and the nature of his candidacy, on the basis of his "performance" in a 90-minute TV show.

The contenders sent their conflicting messages through a single medium — television — in short and sometimes vague sound bites, which the average American is supposed to digest and understand. Paid advertisements compacted entire economic reform plans into just 30 seconds. Commercial told viewers of the gains to be counted if this or that candidate is elected, and the losses to be expected if he isn't.

The battle for the presidency was fought on television screens. Image was more important than substance. The American people were the target of contradictory messages, fired at them simultaneously from three embattled fronts. An American publisher told me that viewers were not expected to understand the logic behind each candidate's rhetoric. What mattered, especially for the weary campaign managers, was how their bosses "scored" in viewing polls.

And then it was the pundits' turn; that breed of syndicated columnists, Washington insiders and former politicians, who explained to the American people what they really saw on their television screens. Immediately after each debate, pundits would appear on all major networks to analyze, take sides, make judgments and cast doubts, and in effect, "help" the public in making up their minds. Without pundits and television, the game wouldn't be complete.

At CNN headquarters in Atlanta, I had a glimpse of Orwell's '1984'. Here we were at the vortex of the first 24-hour news processing plant. It is here that CNN editors and reporters around the globe present the world as they see it. In effect, Ted Turner's TV empire was propagating merely an American TV malaise syndrome. By incorporating the globe, CNN International magnifies the influence of the American network from the living rooms of faceless

average Americans, to the living rooms of faceless, but not-so-average, globe dwellers.

I wondered if, by 1994, Jordanians will be getting their prescribed daily diet of information from one source only: CNN or some other global station? What use would our own national TV stations be to us then? Could our inefficient government-run stations compete against the world's most influential and wealthy global networks?

A CNN vice president told us that CNN International was doing so well that it was setting up a Russian clone in Moscow. Mr Turner wanted to recreate the world's information structure according to his own design. Moscow's CNN will be staffed and run by Russian editors, but will screen American movies and programs that will educate viewers on the market economy and the values that are inherent in it. CNN, he added, was negotiating to set up a similar station in Germany.

I asked one of our CNN hosts about a remark he had made earlier that 100,000 households in Moscow were receiving CNN International. "Can they afford it?" I asked innocently. "It's free," came the answer. "They pick it up via their UHF antennas." But what about next month or next year? Eventually, he said, Moscowites will have to pay for the service. It's a buy now, pay later rule. The Chinese ambassador in Amman told me how CNN offered its service free of charge to luxury hotels in Beijing and elsewhere in China, only to ask these hotels to pay a subscription fee two years later.

The CNN people were extremely sensitive about the network's image as an in-depth, objective and straightforward, truly "international" news station. "After all, the world is a 24-hour economy," says one CNN senior editor in a house commercial. It is this global approach to things, the tapping of the biggest market of all that really bothered me. But how objective can you be when you are covering different cultures? What kind of a values system are you using to interpret the world around you? CNN does not identify itself as an "American" network.

We see it differently. I told one CNN senior officer that we in Jordan look at CNN as an American network. To us, CNN is not an international network.

As to objectivity and understanding the issues, the CNN people had a tough time responding to questions from foreign editors present. One Asian publisher charged that CNN had missed the point entirely when it covered the democracy demonstrations in Thailand some months ago. The only answer they could provide is that the reporter, who is an American, was married to a Thai. That, according to CNN, qualifies him to understand Thai culture and issues.

CNN's view of the world is not unique if you understand the American way of doing business. The world is a market and we are both the merchandise and the consumers. That is why CNN launched its CNN-Airport service, where travellers in US airport terminals can wait patiently to board their flights while watching CNN's special broadcasts on travel and travelling. CNN is testing three other services; check-out CNN to be offered in major supermarkets, MacDonald's CNN as you eat, and last but not least, CNN's children's service.

Not unlike Orwell's 'Big Brother', we

Continued on page 6

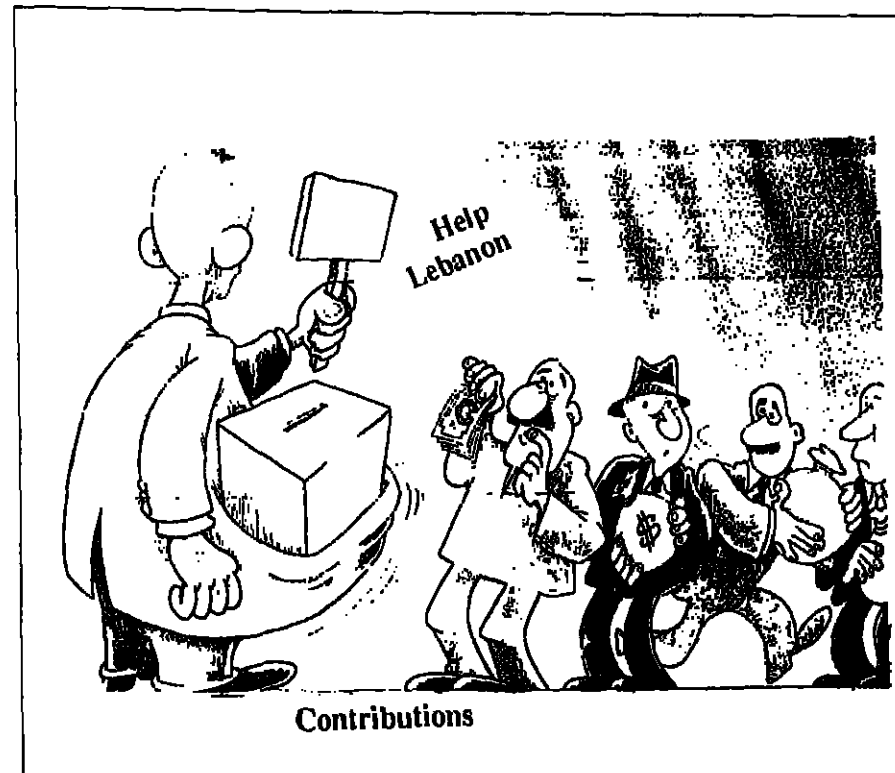
## Under Rafic Hariri Some economic confidence may be restored in Lebanon

By Riad al Khouri

AMONG THE new Lebanese government's and parliament's first tasks will be to revive confidence in the country's economy. The country's economic difficulties, exacerbated by local and regional political struggle, may be eased in the short term by a freshly elected parliament and by a new government headed by Rafic Hariri.

Last month saw the resignation of the discredited Solh cabinet as well as a labor union general strike. The first was a formality dictated by constitutional practice, though the strike can also be seen as part of what was becoming an established ritual — a protest against unemployment, the soaring cost of living, and the economy's myriad other problems. In the major cities, there was wide observance of the strike called by the 350,000 member General Federation of Labor Unions. Compounding public outrage was the inability of the government to attract promised foreign aid — valued in the billions of dollars — to spur development and rebuild what years of civil war and foreign incursion had destroyed. A lack of confidence in the government's ability to address the tough economic problems had become pervasive. The man in the street blamed the Israelis and other outsiders as leading causes of the destabilization of the economy, along with the militias who stole at will during the war years. But the other major problem was the government itself, where the level of corruption of civil servants and ministers, as well as other top officials, was increasingly flagrant and becoming a central problem in the overall economic malaise.

But unlike previous nationwide industrial action this year, the strike was not 100 percent observed, partly at least due to the feeling of economic optimism engendered by the imminent nomination of Rafic Hariri to head a new cabinet. The Lebanese currency, which averaged over 2,300 to the dollar in the Beirut money market last month and reached 2,800 earlier in the outgoing government's term, is now moving back below the 2,000 level in heavy trading. The decline of the pound, partly attributed to government overspending and corruption, sent prices sky high in a nation



that imports at least 85 percent of its basic needs, and sent the minimum monthly wage down to less than \$50. So the pound's revival will be welcomed by many groups in the country. And the pound will be further buoyed as the Hariri government takes office and new men are brought in to run the country in general and the economy in particular. Four of the more capable new faces are: Ministers of State Fouad Siniyora and Ali Osseiran, Minister of the Interior Bishara Mithaq and Minister of Economy and Trade Hagop Dimerjinn. All in their 40's and university educated, they will provide a welcome change from some of the old men or warlords who dominated previous administrations.

The new cabinet's primary task will be to secure aid and investment to rebuild; in the present Lebanese and regional political context, this now has a chance of happening. Hariri himself will be a major investor, and Saudi money will also enter the country in his wake. Despite the end of the civil war, Lebanon continued to fail to attract substantial funds amid concern about weakness in the infrastructure, economic inefficiency, and widespread official corruption. Israel and its allies have also been waging a campaign to force Lebanon to multilateral talks and so distance itself from Syria, and this has often had negative economic implications. Outside aid was not forthcoming to pay for a reconstruction bill estimated in the tens of billions of dollars. Investment by expatriates, the GCC states and others had virtually dried up, dashing expectations of a start to reconstruction and economic recovery. All these factors will not disappear overnight with an inflow of funds into the country, but foreign aid and investment will give Lebanon a breathing space to sort itself out.

Over \$30 billion remains abroad in the hands of the Lebanese. To attract some of these funds and speed up recovery, Lebanon

has to rebuild its infrastructure and reform its administration. The telecommunications system is in tatters, as are most other public services.

But a Hariri-led cabinet formed with a mandate to shore up an economy devastated by lack of confidence will still have a tough task ahead. The Central Bank still does not have enough reserves relative to the country's needs, and the government itself is very unlikely to be cured of widespread corruption in the foreseeable future. Most are now proposing drastic changes in the Lebanese economy, including privatization, fiscal austerity, and a cut in public sector employment. Within the context of outside investment and aid, such moves are possible.

But all this does not necessarily mean that the new government will be able to come up with quick and radical solutions to Lebanon's deep problems. It is true that political power has now been redistributed away from the Christians to a Muslim majority. But the former remain largely disaffected and may not return to the political mainstream for some time. Army control has been extended to many areas of the country where the government had been absent since 1975, but the Israeli occupation of a southern strip as well as many other problems with a security implication (such as that of thousands of displaced people) mean that even after a generation of civil war, final peace and stability have not returned.

Lebanon's short-term economic outlook is better than it has been for some time. The Lebanese pound will continue to appreciate, providing a monetary backdrop that is vital for an orderly economy and society. But outside pressure may continue to exacerbate internal problems, making stable growth in the longer term difficult and hitting the economy. In the form of Rafic Hariri and his GCC backers, Lebanon has been dealt a powerful hand; it remains to be seen whether it will be a winning one. ■

Riad al Khouri is a Jordanian economic consultant and editorial director of *Economic Perspectives* (EP) fortnightly newsletter.

## Traveller's notebook An Occidental journey (2)

Continued from page 8

will be watching CNN all the time as it interprets the world to us.

In Turner's wired world, CNN would be the supreme ruler of the airwaves, thrashing through cultural boundaries, meshing up people from all over the world into a single audience feeding on the same processed message. Already many of us, and our leaders, brag of their addiction to CNN. Satellite dishes pop up like fungus on the rooftops of those seeking that ethereal message. In effect, CNN's penetration of the last physical barrier to set apart one culture from the other has reprogrammed our ability to seek and understand events around the world in our own individual way.

But only those who can afford to obtain CNN, or stay in five-star hotels, are eligible to plug in. The millions who can't will tune to the poor-man's media, the local stations. The CNN international exclusive: club admits only those who have the money, speak or understand English and are proud of the prestige. ■

Part III next week.

## World Bank counts the cost of failure

By Oliver Tickell

LONDON — More than one-third of the World Bank's projects fail, according to an internal document leaked to *The Ecologist* magazine. From 1979-81 to 1989-91, the proportion of projects classified by the Bank's operations evaluation department as "unsuccessful" rose from 13 to 52 percent. In the same period, the most intractable "problem projects" rose from 10 to 17 percent of the portfolio.

This implies that the Bank frequently contributes to the impoverishment of the countries it is trying to help. Borrowing countries have to repay capital and interest on all Bank loans, even if the projects they fund fail to generate the necessary rates of return.

In this way unsuccessful projects create financial liabilities greater than any benefits generated, and leave borrowing countries poorer than before. A further loss arises from: benefits foregone, had the money instead been invested in good projects. While not precisely quantifiable, such losses are huge, with the Bank holding US\$280 billion of developing country debt, nearly 14 per cent of the total.

Commented Nick Hildyard, editor of the British-based *Ecologist*: "The Bank gained control of the Global Environment Facility at the Earth Summit on the basis that they were the best managers of money. These figures demonstrate the fraudulence of that claim."

Bank critics are also incensed by the apparent complacency of the reaction of W.A. Wapentans of the Bank's Portfolio Management Task Force, who wrote: "It is easy to become alarmist about these trends. We must resolutely guard against that. Neither you nor I can say that a 20 per cent share of the Problem Projects in our portfolio is too much, or too little, or just about right."

However, Wapentans warns of "indications that technical input or proficiency has declined markedly in supervision", and of "the presence of a systematic and growing bias in favor of optimistic rate of return expectations at appraisal." The reasons, he intimated, included global economic uncertainty, a deterioration in decision-making capacity and the "consequences of (structural) adjustment for the investment portfolio."

One of the main purposes of adjustment



was to create an economic environment in which mainstream projects might flourish. But while adjustment loans accounted for US\$6.9 billion in 1991 — 29 per cent of gross (and 98 per cent of net) disbursements — project performance continued to worsen. Now, it seems, structural adjustment is being cited as a reason for project failure. ■

Oliver Tickell is a freelance writer on science and the environment.

PANOS

**The Star**  
Jordan's political, economic  
and cultural weekly

An independent political, economic and cultural weekly,  
published every Thursday in Amman by  
Media Services International (Info-Media),  
Editorial & Advertising: Telephone 652380 Fax 648298,  
P.O. Box 9313, Amman - Jordan.  
Typesetting, layout and processing done exclusively on  
Apple Macintosh Desk-top publishing system.  
Images scanned on Hewlett Packard scanners.

Publisher  
&  
Editor-in-Chief  
Osama El-Sherif



# ROUND OWN

**Congratulations!!**  
Graduations, appointments, engagements, weddings, newborns, promotions, special awards, excellent achievements.....  
Drop us a line and send a photo...we will run it free of charge in The Star's People and Events page.

● The Canadian Embassy announced Monday 26 October that a Canadian Doctor, who has been actively involved in efforts to provide humanitarian aid to Iraq, has been awarded the Pearson Peace Medal for 1992. The medal was presented to Dr Hoskins on 24 October 1992 (UN Day), in Winnipeg, Manitoba, by the Governor General of Canada, the Right Honourable Ramon Hnatyshyn, Honorary Patron of the United Nations Association in Canada.

Dr Hoskins, who spends a considerable part of his time in Amman, has spent much of the past two years finding ways to ensure the provision of humanitarian aid to post-war Iraq, consistent with UN actions. For example, he arranged for the purchase and shipment of 400 tonnes of infant formula and 250,000 bottles of heart medication from Canada, paid for out of Iraqi assets in Canada (\$2 million) which were unfrozen for this purpose.

Dr Hoskins, now 31, is the youngest recipient of the Pearson Peace Medal. The choice of Dr Hoskins is a tribute to basic health care to children displaced by wars in various countries, including Iraq and the Horn of Africa, using his medical training to help improve the welfare of some of the world's poorest citizens.

Dr Hoskins' name has now been added to the outstanding list of the Pearson Medal's recipients, including Paul-Emile Cardinal Leger, E.L.M. Burns, Hugh Keenleyside, George Ignatieff, the Very Reverend Lois Wilson, and many others.

● Over the first week-end in July, two major match races on the Omega Grand Prix took place in St Tropez, France and Lynton, England. Peter Isler of the United States and Lawrie Smith of Great Britain won the important match racing titles. Isler, currently ranked number three on the Omega World Match Racing Ranking List, met many of the top-ranked sailors in St Tropez and emerged victorious by beating dark horse Harold Cudmore from Ireland. In Lynton, Olympic team-member Lawrie Smith needed three races to take out fellow Briton Ian Southworth before he could hoist the Wightlink Royal Lynton Cup.

In the St Tropez finals, the first race was nip-and-tuck all the way until superior tactics by the American forced Cudmore into a penalty, leaving Isler clear sailing to the finish line. In the second race, Isler pulled off an almost perfect start and subsequently built on this lead to win the championship, \$25,000 and an Omega Speedmaster Professional watch.

Smith, who met his Olympic training partner Southworth in the Lynton final, needed expert crew work to overcome a tenacious opponent. He lost the first race of the finals after crossing the start line early, but came from behind in the second race to pull even. Smith then dominated the start of the third race and went on to sail a flawless race to win by 37 seconds to capture the £2,000 first prize.

● Mr Rana Shand Singh, the Pakistani Minister responsible for narcotics control, arrived last Saturday in Amman. Receiving him at Amman International Airport was Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Jawdat Al-Sboul, amongst other officials who are experts in the field of narcotics control. Mr Singh will also meet with the Director of the Public Security Department, General Fadel Ali, to discuss measures for drug trade prevention.



OMEGA

## Finnish pop star brings rhythm to Jordan



Arja Koriseva: From teacher to Tango Queen

By Mary Denis  
Special to The Star

WHO WOULD have thought only three years ago that Arja Koriseva would become a celebrity in Finland? A beautiful woman with a model-like figure and all the confidence that goes with it, a deep but slightly husky voice and a charismatic personality, Arja came to Amman last week as part of a charitable mission from Finland to perform for the "Finland in Jordan" week.

Organized by PROMISE, the Jordanian charitable organization that is patronized by HRH Prince Faisal, Ms Koriseva's performance drew a mixed audience of Jordanians and members of the Scandinavian community in Amman.

Arja first appeared on the entertainment scene in 1989, when she won a popular Finnish song competition and took the title of Tango Queen. This made her an overnight success which, according to Koriseva, totally changed her life.

Her first album then followed in 1990. Entitled simply *Arja Koriseva*, it sold the amazing number of 85,000 copies — a gold disc in Finland is 25,000 copies, while platinum is 50,000 copies. Her second album, *Me kaksi vain* (You and Me) was released in 1991, and was also marketed as a music video. It has sold 70,000 copies so far.

Formerly a teacher, Arja has no regrets about changing her career. She describes herself as having been "drawn into the fast lane" of the entertainment business. "My life style has changed completely, but I enjoy it," she said. She admitted secretly that when she retires from the intoxicating entertainment world, she would like to be able to go back to her teaching profession.

But what is it that makes her so exceptionally popular among the Finnish people? It seems that her warmth and the genuine interest she has in her fans has ensured her huge success. She always joins her fans after finishing her performances, chatting with them and signing autographs. She has managed to create the appealing image of "the girl next door".

Koriseva admits that it is sometimes overbearing to carry the burden of success on her slim shoulders. She sometimes feels a lack of privacy, "but that is the price I have to pay," she says — after all she owes her fame and success to her fans. "I love them, I owe a lot to them," she said. "How could I tell them to go away and hide from them? With-

out them I am nothing."

This is another reason why Arja is very popular on TV. She currently hosts her own show on Finnish television. The show is a light-hearted entertainment program featuring well-known personalities.

Arja Koriseva has toured Finland extensively with her own five-member band 'Fortuna'. Since their days of formal musical training at the Conservatory in Finland, the musicians have built a long-standing friendship and deep professional loyalty. It was at the Conservatory that Arja herself met her future colleagues, and their mutual plans for the future crystallized.

Always very self-critical and thorough in preparation for a performance, Arja rehearses diligently under all circumstances, leaving nothing to chance. "She is a perfectionist," confirmed Lesse Norres, head of communications at Fazer Music Inc. in Finland, a one-time colleague of the singer.

Finland is the land of midnight sun and climatic contrasts, a land of warm, romantic emotional people. Their slight sentimentality is beautifully captured in Arja's tangos, accompanied by her highly charged and zestful band.

"Tango is the most loved and popular beat in Finland," said Arja. It is not as seductive and as servile as an Argentinean tango with its well-defined beats, but is more intimate in steps and gentler in tempo.

Arja says jokingly that her singing career started at a very early age. "My father used to say that I started to sing before I could talk," she said, reminiscing that everything at home was centered around music — even her name, pronounced *Aria*.

"My sister and I were so crazy — not only about singing — but also about stage performing, that we even attempted to record our songs on tape in order to sell them!" she laughed.

But her childhood dream of performing and selling her songs finally came true. And she sells them fast — her special *Christmas Album* sold over 40,000 copies in a very short time.

At the moment Arja and her band are working on her fourth album, due out at any time. She confessed that "recording is not exactly her cup of tea," and that she prefers to perform at live shows. It is true that Arja Koriseva enjoys a wonderful rapport with her audience, making her one of the loveliest and friendliest artists in Finland. ■



## Special advertising section

### Jordan's exports find their way to new markets

By Pamela Dougherty  
Special to The Star

JORDAN IS enjoying a minor investment boom. New projects are announced almost daily, new factories are opening, or are under construction, almost weekly. Does it all mean that Jordan's long-awaited move to an export-based economy is about to become reality?

As of now export levels are holding but not expanding, a reasonable achievement anyway in current political circumstances. Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) figures show that domestic exports jumped from JD 324.7 million in 1988 to JD 534.1 million in 1989 and then JD 612.2 million in 1990, with the latter figure coming mostly in the first nine months of the year. The improvement came largely after the devaluation of the dinar, which was the starting point for a change in the direction of the economy.

The export figure for 1991 reflects the impact of the Gulf crisis with a drop to JD 598.6 million. Many of the changes between 1990 and 1991 are clearly a reflection of the regional political situation. Exports to Iraq dropped from JD 118.5 million to JD 55.8 million, those to Egypt from JD 10.6 million to JD 4.2 million. Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti figures plummeted from JD 46.8 million to JD 11 million in the case of the former, and from JD 11 million to a derisory JD 99,000 in the case of Kuwait.

The Gulf picture is not all bad however and exports to Bahrain, Qatar and the UAE all showed a healthy increase between 1990 and 1991. Lebanon is another bright spot with an increase from JD 8.8 million to JD 10 million.

In other regions the picture is mixed. Figures for the Eastern European countries reflect their own internal conditions and sharp declines in exports to Czechoslovakia, Romania and Yugoslavia can be set against rises for Bulgaria, Russia and Poland.

In Asia the picture is generally bright with Taiwan, South Korea, India and Pakistan all increasing their imports from Jordan.

But what do all the figures add up to? Jordan's exports are still dominated by minerals, phosphates, potash, fertilizers and to a lesser extent cement, and the markets tend to be steady, the physical disruption caused by the blockade of Aqaba notwithstanding.

The dominant company in the sector, the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company (JPMC) also knows what it wants in terms of expanded exports as can be seen in the signing of contracts with Japanese and Indian interests for processing plants in Jordan that will be used to guaranteed sales outside.

But what of local small and medium scale industry? Jordan's industrial exports make a good showing in the areas of soap and detergents, pharmaceuticals, paints and paper products but again, with the Arab states providing the major markets, political conditions tend to dictate the state of the market.

Growing numbers of manufacturers are looking to new markets

and new products as way to stabilizing Jordan's industry and they are receiving more support from government and non-government export promotion bodies.

The Jordan Export Development and Commercial Centres Corporation (JEDCCO) has taken over the old JCCC responsibility for overseas trade centers and is adding a range of programs to improve export capabilities of local industries.

This is being done in various ways including sectoral projects such as the textiles program already underway, which a UK company is providing consultancy services on all aspects of the ready made clothing business from design and pattern cutting to costing, quality control and packaging. A similar program for the engineering sector is now being planned.

Trade and investment promotion is another aspect of JEDCCO's

Continued on page 12

## RUM committed to 'excellence in quality'

RUM Metal Manufacturing Co. Ltd. is a Jordanian limited liability company with paid up capital of JD 4 million (approx. \$ 6 million). RUM is owned by Amman Bank For Investments and managed by a board of director consisting of five members. It is duly registered at the Ministry of Industry and Trade under No. (2300).

RUM has set up its four plants over a space of 14000 square meters in Amman Industrial Estate at Sahab, about 30 km from the capital. These plants are:

- Dies and Tools Manufacturing Plant.
- Steel Sheets Forming Plant
- Enamelling and Electrostatic Stoving (Paint) Plant.

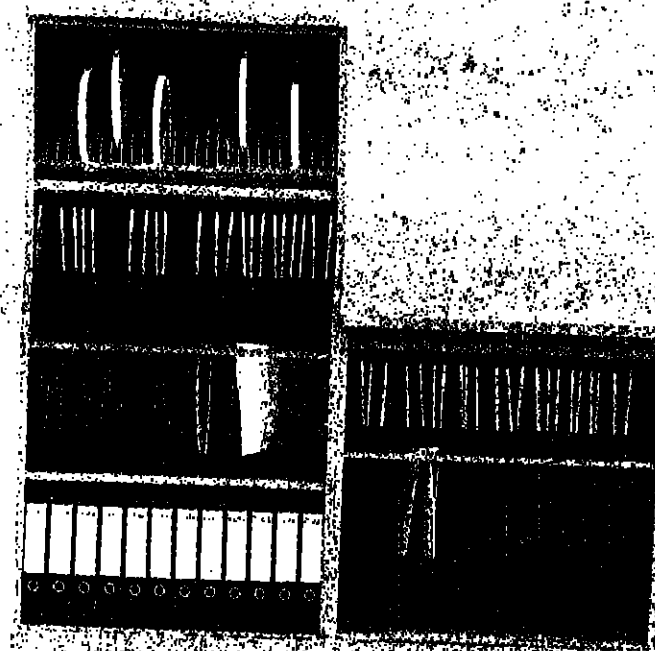
● Assembly and Packaging Plant.  
RUM is committed to supporting the Jordanian economy by means of optimizing the value added locally without compromising quality. At present local value added stands at an average of 40%.

RUM products

RUM products are distinguished by their specifications which meet international standards.

Some international manufacturers have entrusted RUM with their technical know-how and/or name.

Continued on page 12



## ليبانك Leabank

أثاث مكتبي معدني متفوق من 'رَم'

إنه حتما الأثاث الذي تحتاجه لمكتبك  
إن الصناعات المنافسة التي وضعناها في التصميم الأنثوي بخزان منصات  
قد وضعناها أيضا في اختيار المواد الخام وفي التصنيع  
لتعطيك أثاث مكتبي متين يحمل أثاثك ظروف العمل بسنتين طويلة.  
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الوكيل المعتمد: شركة المكتبة التجارية - شارع الجاهزين - تلفون: ٦٨٩٧٠ - فاكس: ٦٨٩٧٠

Nashashibi and Ebbini Forms

## Pioneers and leaders in the Arab world



Mr Othman Nashashibi (above) of Nashashibi and Ebbini Forms. (Left) The factory at Al Jundi Industrial Estate



نشاشيبى و عبينى للصيحات  
NASHASHIBI & EBBINI FORMS



### Continuous Computer Forms, Labels & Technical Forms

- |                        |                                                                  |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| — COMPUTER FORMS       | — Ready : Line-Flt & Plain                                       |
|                        | — Pre-Printed : Cheques, Invoices & Statements...                |
|                        | — Payslips, Payroll envelopes...                                 |
| — SELF-ADHESIVE LABELS | — Computer Labels                                                |
|                        | — LASER Printer Labels.                                          |
|                        | — Printed labels in reels for Packaging (pharmaceutical, etc...) |
| — TECHNICAL FORMS      | — Thermal & Medical Forms (e.g. E.E.G...)                        |
|                        | — Snap-Sets for VISA Vouchers...                                 |
|                        | — Other Technical Forms.                                         |

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TLX: 21228 EBBINI JO P.O.B 9823  
AMMAN- Jordan

When it was established back in 1979, Nashashibi and Ebbini Forms Company was one of the pioneers in the Middle East to produce continuous computer forms for computers, micro to main-frame.

Today, the company has years of experience and a well-established customer base across the Arab World and is continuously pursuing a policy of developing new markets in Asia and Africa.

By targeting three essential objectives, the company is determined to uplift its image to world-wide standards of perfection and innovation. This is done firstly, by setting up a level of workmanship in design, materials, layout and production equal to that of any country in the world. Secondly, the company is committed to meeting customers' demand and delivery schedules that can be counted on. And thirdly is the company's objective to stay abreast with the latest advances in materials, equipment and printing techniques used worldwide. This is manifested in the company's quest to cope with internationally rec-



ognized state-of-the-art technology.

The company specializes in the production of all kinds of forms and labels, all customized to the unique requirements of the individual customer. The company's experienced design team puts at the reach of the clients the layout that fits their desire. The products are produced through four lines: Continuous Computer Forms, Self-Adhesive Labels, Technical Forms, and Special in-stock items.

Thus, the company plays an important role in the development of the paper converting industry in the Arab world through its participation in the following professional associations: Amman Chamber of Industry, Arab Federation for Paper, Printing & Packing Industries, International Business Forms Industries in Berne, Switzerland. ■



Winter German Fashions  
Call 693353, 693352

Jazzazi

## Firmly set on the road to success

Mr Mohammad Al-Dawood is a local entrepreneur who believes that Jordan's fashion industry has the hidden potential to grow into one of the world's finest.

Although less than a year old, his design and production factory, Jazzazi, is now firmly set on the road to success.

Jazzazi's products reflect the latest trends, catering for discerning people with distinctive tastes. Originally targeting the local market, Jazzazi has now had several offers to export their creations abroad.

Jazzazi has held two fashion shows in the past year, considerably boosting their sales volume and attracting the interest of over thirty stores.

Jazzazi's products appeal to a youthful spirit. Its experienced design team comprises leaders in their field on the local fashion market.

Designers have absolute

freedom of choice to choose the materials they need, even to the point of choosing the most advanced machines to produce optimum results.

With the success of Jazzazi, much interest has been created abroad, in recognition of Jordan's latest achievements in the fashion world. ■



Rahaf - Tricot

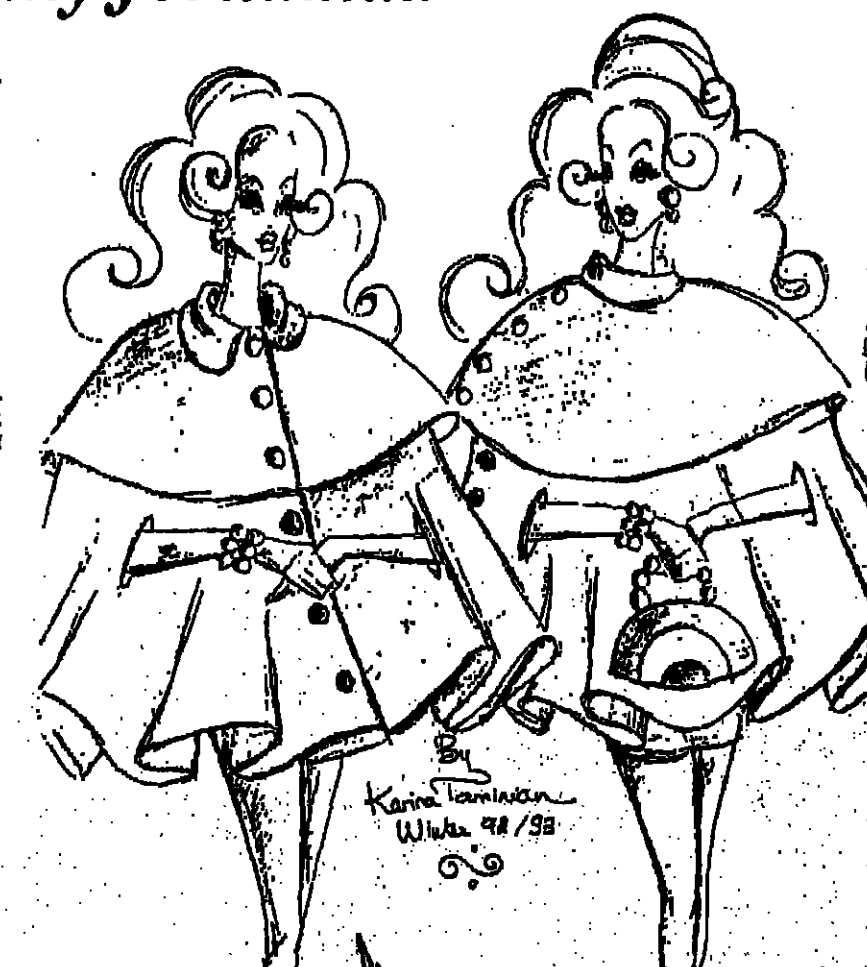
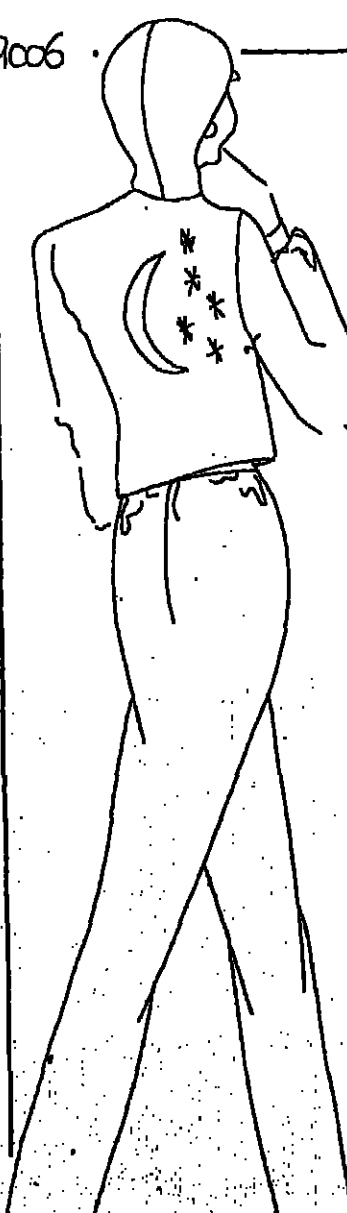


Tamara Ladies Wear.  
Safari jacket/ long flared skirt

JAZZAZI  
FASHION WEAR

The Mark Of Excellence..  
Truly Jordanian

0929006



By Karim Tamir  
Winter 92/93

JAZZAZI





## EXPORTS

Continued from page 9

work and in December it will support the visit of a delegation from the public and private sectors in Jordan to Belgium during which they will have meetings with Belgian counterparts. Their aim is to show what Jordan has to offer as a production center which could be valuable for manufacture under license, sub-contracting, joint or co-ventures etc.

The sub-contracting exchange unit at the Ministry of Industry and Trade is also working to help Jordanian companies develop ties with foreign firms. Participation in the Tunisia-EEC Exchange For Business and Technology, SAM-EST 92 in Tunis in April brought \$4 million in contracts on the spot and prospects for a number of joint ventures.

The unit is also encouraging Jordanian companies to participate in two French events, MID-EST (the 22nd International Ex-

change) in Paris and MID-EST 93 (the 23rd International Exchange) in Toulouse in March 1993. Both events offer excellent prospects for Jordanian companies to gain a foothold not just in the French market but throughout the European Community.

Some companies may be happy to wait for the Iraqi market to re-open to enjoy three or four boom years when anything will sell while Iraq gets its own industry back on its feet and then worry about what comes next, but it is obvious that many more are interested in developing stable, long-term markets.

Managing Director of the Arab Pharmaceuticals Co. (APC) Dr. Ma'an Shuqair says the Gulf War woke many Jordanian companies to the need for international marketing but he believes success will come to those who concentrate on quality products.

Pharmaceuticals have been one of the most reliable of Jordan's export sectors, and with over 25 years experience behind it, the

company has a strong reputation for quality and reliability.

Some 30 million in sales in 1992 will be for export to dozens of countries from Africa to south East Asia, but the company is not settling just for sales of established products. APC "will never make a better aspirin," says Shuqair, but it has recently patented and received FDA approval for its own newly developed anti-smoking mouth wash in the United States and its herb-based hemorrhoids treatment. Helar, has drawn interest from Europe, Japan, Canada, the US and Asia.

Another of Jordan's established pharmaceutical companies, Al Hikma is expanding through a network of overseas factories which so far extend to Portugal, the United States and Tunisia.

Shuqair believes other sectors of Jordanian industry can follow the lead of the pharmaceuticals. "Give me a product with a unique concept and excellence and good company management," he says, "and it will find its way all over the world."

Continued from page 9

RUM's continuous line of production include:

- A) Home Appliances:
  - Gas Cookers (Technogas technical know-how)
  - Washing Machines
  - Electrical Water Heaters

- B) Office metal furniture (manufactured under licence from LEABANK of England).

- C) Hospital metal furniture.

- D) Solar water heating system.

The large manufacturing capacities at RUM's group of factories allow for the production of a multitude of steel related products which are custom made to fit client's needs and in compliance with specifications of their orders. Such large capacities allow for meeting large orders for both local and foreign markets within

## RUM policies

RUM has a management team whose expertise is dedicated to the development of their industry to cover the requirements of local and neighboring markets with the objective of penetrating other markets.

RUM follows a number of rules to maintain quality production. These are:

- Maintain high standard quality control procedures on all production lines.
- Maintain a long term relationship with clients which starts at the point of sale and later is maintained through distinguished and personalized after sale service.

● Support research and development efforts at the Engineering Department to continuously improve on existing products and to develop new ones.

● Continuously diversify models to meet consumer tastes and preferences. RUM undertakes to honor its commitment to quality production at prices affordable to a wider base of clientele.

The 200 members of RUM's workforce loyally uphold the company's golden rule which is "Commitment to excellence in quality."

## JPMC A pillar of Jordan's economy

THE JORDAN Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) was transformed into a public shareholding company in 1953 with the goal of exploiting phosphate rock reserves at Rusafa area, about 15km North East of Amman. The production was gradually expanded and started from El Hassa mine in 1962, from El Abiad mine in 1979 and from Eshidiya mine in 1988.

The Jordan Fertilizer Complex was constructed at Aqaba to process part of the phosphate rock for the production of phosphoric acid and diammonium phosphate fertilizer (DAP) and the commercial production started in mid 1982.

The paid-up capital of the company reached JD 34.2 million in the year 1988 (which equals US\$ 100 million).

About 90% of the phosphate rock mined is used in agriculture, primarily in the production of soluble fertilizers. The other 10% is used in the medical and chemical industries and is commonly used in livestock feed supplement, detergents, pesticides, vitamins, soft drinks, match heads, aluminium polish, flame resistant lumber, photographic films, tooth pastes, shaving cream and soaps, cosmetics, textiles dyes, gasoline and oil additives, etc.

Most of the phosphate rock used in fertilizers is processed chemically to be converted into soluble fertilizer products. It is used to produce single super phosphate (TSP), nitrophosphate (NP), potassium phosphate (PK) and phosphoric acid (H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>) which is the basic intermediary material for the production of high analysis fertilizers as monammonium phosphate (MAP), diammonium phosphate (DAP) and complex fertilizer of different formulas (NPK).

5 NOVEMBER 1992

THE STAR 13



## Danish Jordanian Dairy Co. sets quality records

■ The Danish Jordanian Dairy Co. Ltd. is a joint venture between a group of Jordanian businessmen and two Danish companies, 3DC and IFU Ltd. The company was set up in February 1980.

During the last 12 years, the company has expanded its production, in terms of both quantity and its line of products, to reach all parts of the Kingdom. Its production, now reaching a capacity of 50,000 liters per day, is distributed through a fleet of refrigerated vans.

The company produces a wide range of dairy products such as whole milk, low fat milk, flavored milks, yoghurt, white cheese and various kinds of ice creams.

It was the first dairy company in Jordan to produce the Long Life Milk or Ultra High Temperature (UHT) milk which incorporates a new method of processing and sterilizing of packaged milk. This process gives a completely sterile product without reducing the nutritional protein and vitamin components of milk.

When it comes to the output of top quality products packed by advanced quality control (QC) methods, the company has an outstanding record. This is manifested by dairy experts who have visited the factory, which is situated 20 kilometers north of Amman.

Many new products are being developed. At the same time the company is carrying out a program of consumer research to create a wider range of dairy products designed to meet market requirements and traditional consumer tastes.

# Karoline

To Meet World Wide Standards

Creating New Dimensions

DANISH JORDANIAN DAIRY CO. LTD.



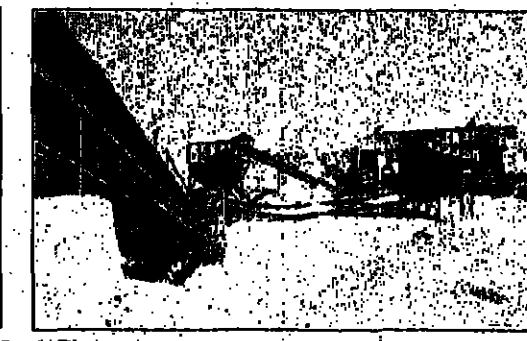
## JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES CO., LTD. Public Shareholding Co.

The prolific use of phosphates, especially in processes employed to produce fertilizers, detergents, medicine and other consumer and industrial goods, requires very rigorous specifications for phosphate ore composition. JPMC entwines its efforts in order to guarantee quality and standards according to particular needs.

JPMC Phosphate Rock is produced with grades ranging from 66/68 to 73/75. JPMC also produces a granular Diammonium Phosphate, Phosphoric Acid and Aluminium Fluoride.

JPMC products have always been a tradition in a contemporary world of industrial and agricultural prosperity.

We at JPMC work tirelessly to deliver the desired products to support our worldwide customers. Tenacious analysis all through the mining and production scheme and expediency of delivery have resulted in dependability, quality products, and high customer satisfaction.



For more information write to JPMC

P.O. Box 30  
Amman, JORDAN  
Tel: 660141-660145  
Fax: 682290

Telegraph Address:  
Phosphate Amman  
Telex — 21223 FOSFAT Jo

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# Dave Barry does Japan

America's famous cartoonist gives his impressions of the country on the other side of the Pacific

By Dave Barry  
PART ONE

I WROTE my book *Dave Barry Does Japan* to try, in some small way, to make this world a better place for people everywhere, and for the generations to come.

I'm lying, of course. I wrote the book because I thought a trip to Japan might be pretty funny, especially since Random House had generously agreed to pay for the whole thing. This was a major factor, because I had heard that prices were pretty high in Japan. People who'd been there were always telling me horror stories. "Oh yes," they'd say, "In Tokyo, Frank ordered two eggs over medium and the bill came to \$16,500, plus \$312 for the parsley sprig, and he wound up having to sell both of his corneas."

So in the summer of 1991 I filled several large suitcases with traveller's checks and went to Japan with my wife, Beth, and my 10-year-old son, Robert. We spent three weeks bumbling around in a disoriented, uncomprehending manner, the Three Cultural Stooges, because it turns out that Japan is an extremely foreign country, where you can never be sure whether the sign on the door you're about to open says: RESTAURANT or ENTER HERE FOR EXPRESS VASECTOMY SERVICE.

My book is an account of that trip. Please don't misunderstand me: I don't claim to have become an expert on Japan in three weeks. The Japanese culture is thousands of years old; to truly grasp its incredible complexity and infinite subtle nuances, you'd need at least a month.

Ha ha! Just kidding. I don't know if an outsider can really understand Japan, but I know I never come close. When I arrived there, my major objectives changed from things like "try to determine attitude of average salaried worker toward government industrial policy" to things like "try to find food without suckers on it."

So this is not authoritative. If you want authoritative, go buy a real book. This is just a highly subjective account of our trip, with a lot of personal impressions, some of which may have been influenced by beer, which by the way is another thing they do better than we Americans do. In fact they do quite a few things better than we do, and I'm not just talking about cars and radios. But it also turns out that the US is way ahead of them in some important areas, such as pizza.

My most important finding, however, does not involve the difference between the US and Japan; it involves the similarities. Because despite the gulf, both physical and cultural, between the United States and Japan, both societies are, in the end, made up of people, and people everywhere, when you strip away their superficial differences, are crazy, uneducated, ignorant, and stupid. I learned this by reading a book called *Japan* by Sam Francis to Tokyo. This is not the method recommended by experts. The method recommended by experts is to be

born as a Japanese baby and be raised by a Japanese family in Japan.

The result of my language training program was that I arrived in Tokyo speaking Japanese at the same fluency level as cement. I never did get much better while I was there. The only word I got really good at saying was "beer," which is pronounced "bee-roo," unless you want a big beer, in which case it is pronounced "big bee-roo."

Many Japanese people know a little English. But it's often very little. Japan is not like Germany, for example, where everybody seems to speak English better than the average US congress person. In Japan, you will often find yourself in a situation where nobody speaks any English. And the weird thing is, English pops up everywhere in Japan. You constantly see signs and advertisements with English words in them, and you constantly hear American rock music being played in stores and restaurants. But to the Japanese, English doesn't seem to mean anything. It's there purely for decorative purposes.

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women over, and all three of them solemnly watched me repeat: "Keichup? Keichup? Keichup?" for a while longer, none of them saying a word. And all the while the store's music system was playing: *There she was, just a-walkin' down the street singin' do-wah diddy diddy dum diddy-do.*

And I wanted to scream: HOW CAN YOU NOT UNDERSTAND ENGLISH WHEN ALL DAY LONG YOU LISTEN TO DO-WAH DIDDY DIDDY DUM DIDDY-DO?

The important lesson for the English-speaking visitor to learn from all this is that in Japan, English words do not necessarily mean anything. Adding to the confusion is the fact that, even when English words DO mean something, it may not be what you think. The Japanese are not big on saying things directly. The Japanese tend to communicate via nuance and euphemism, often leaving important things unsaid; whereas Americans tend to think they're being subtle when they refrain from grabbing the listener by the shirt.

This difference in approach of-

ten leads to misunderstanding between the two cultures. One of the biggest problems — all the guide books warn you about this — is that the Japanese are extremely reluctant to come right out and say "No," a word they generally regard as impolite.

To the best of my knowledge, in the three weeks we travelled around Japan, nobody ever told us we couldn't do anything, although it turned out that there were numerous things we couldn't do. Life became easier for us once we learned to interpret certain key phrases, which I've summarized in a convenient table below.

But subtlety and protocol are not the strong suits of Americans, which is one reason why the Japanese tend to view us as large loud water buffalo, lumbering around without a clue, tromping and pooping all over their carefully arranged, exquisitely tended garden of society.

FOOTNOTE:  
Of course they have Kentucky Fried Chicken Restaurants. Don't be an idiot.

English statement made by Japanese person

I see

Ah

Ah-hhh

Yes

That is difficult

That is very interesting

We will study your proposal

Actual American meaning

No

No

No

No

That is completely impossible

That is the stupidest thing I ever heard

We will feed your proposal to a goat

Ridley Scott's journey into the distant past:

## 1492: Conquest of Paradise

EVERY CHILD has heard the tale: How a humble mariner named Christopher Columbus left Spain on three ships on an August morning in 1492. How he sought the orient and instead found an idyllic New World as pristine and unspoiled as Eden... and how Queen Isabel and King Ferdinand gave him a hero's welcome upon his return.

But there is more to the story that remains to be told. Behind the legend stands a complex man with flaws as well as strengths. And although his journey commences with a triumph, it also takes him through violence, humiliation and horror.

Whether his legacy is a fit subject for celebrations or demonstrations, Columbus was the first to show the way for Europe and the Americas to join. This man, who died in obscurity, set in motion a colossal avalanche of change.

Director Ridley Scott, who created a compelling vision of the future in *Blade Runner* and a controversial glimpse of the present in *Thelma and Louise*, now takes a journey into the distant past. *1492: The Conquest of Paradise* reveals the exciting and provocative story of one of the most celebrated, influential and mysterious figures in history. It also tells one of the greatest adventure stories of the last 500

years.

The film focuses not simply on Columbus' sea voyages, but on his struggles over twenty years of his life, including his arduous struggle to finance his dream, the men and women who supported or confronted him, and the cruel setbacks he suffered in his later years.

"Columbus' story can be compared to NASA's moon shot," says Ridley Scott. "But it's more extraordinary in that NASA knew where their target was; they knew within meters where they would land and within seconds when they could touch down. Columbus wasn't sure where he was going to land or whether he even would land. What he found was an earthly paradise which became his hell."

The film is produced by Ridley Scott and Alan Goldman, executive produced by Mimi Polka-



Gerard Depardieu stars as Christopher Columbus

Sotela and Ian Smith, and co-produced by Roselyne Bosch.

Playing Columbus is France's Gérard Depardieu, nominated for an academy award and winner of the Best Actor Award at the 1990 Cannes Film Festival for *Cyrano de Bergerac*. In the course of his career he has displayed a wide range, from historical figures like Danton and Rodin (in *Capitaine Corcoran*) to the charming French immigrant in his American debut, *Green Card*. His over eighty film credits include *The Return of Martin Guerre*, *The Last Metro*, *Jean de Florette*, *Get Out Your Handkerchiefs*, *Loulou*, 1990, and *Too Beautiful for You*.



As Queen Isabel, Sigourney Weaver rejoins Ridley Scott, the director of her successful debut feature *Alien*. Weaver received Academy Award nominations for her performances in *Alien*, *Glories in the Mist* and *Working Girl*. The film's cast also includes Armando Assante (*Q&A*, *The Mambo Kings*) as Sanchez, treasurer of the House of Aragon, as well as Angela Molina, Fernando Rey, Tchéky Karyo, Frank Langella, Michael Wincott and Loren Dean.

*1492: The Conquest of Paradise* was shot on location in Spain and Costa Rica. Its wide release was set for 12 October, 1992, timed with the 500th anniversary of Columbus' first voyage. Odyssey Distributors, Ltd. handles the international distributing of the film, with Paramount Pictures releasing the film in the US and Canada.

## The Star's TV GUIDE

Programs on  
Jordan  
Television  
from  
7-13  
November

### ENGLISH PROGRAM

#### SATURDAY

8:30 — America's Funniest Home Videos  
9:00 — Perspective  
10:00 — News in English  
10:20 — French Mini Series: 'Lieutenant Lorina'

#### SUNDAY

8:30 — Couch  
9:10 — National Geographic Special  
10:00 — News in English  
10:20 — Continuation of the mini series

#### MONDAY

8:30 — Sibs  
9:10 — A Fine Romance  
10:00 — News in English  
10:20 — Red Fox

#### TUESDAY

8:30 — The Golden Girls  
9:30 — Maigret  
10:00 — News in English  
10:20 — When the Lion Roars

#### WEDNESDAY

8:30 — Saved By The Bell  
9:00 — Spot Light  
9:10 — Cluedo  
10:00 — News in English  
10:20 — The Cowra Breakout

#### THURSDAY

8:30 — Uncle Buck  
9:10 — Civil Wars  
10:00 — News in English  
10:20 — Feature Film, 'Shadows of the Past', Starring Erika



Rula Lenska stars as Mrs Peacock in Granada Television's "Cluedo", Wednesday, at 9:10

Anderson. An innocent photographer unknowingly gets involved in a diamond theft.

#### FRIDAY

8:30 — Too Close for Comfort  
9:10 — Nonni and Manni  
10:00 — News in English  
10:20 — The Antagonists  
11:10 — Mr Bean

### FRENCH PROGRAM

#### SAMEDI

6:00 — Au Clair de Lune

#### DIMANCHE

5:30 — Rêves D'enfants  
5:37 — Jeux Sans Frontières. A game show  
7:00 — News in French  
7:15 — A Documentary Program

#### LUNDI

6:00 — Pif et Hercule. A cartoon series for children  
6:10 — Les Chevaliers du Ciel  
7:00 — News in French  
7:15 — Magazine Sportif

#### MARDI

6:00 — Les Aventures de Joe  
6:06 — Michel Vaillant  
6:30 — La Famille Ramdan  
7:00 — News in French  
7:15 — A Documentary Program

#### MERCREDI

6:00 — Des Trains pas comme les autres. A documentary program.  
7:00 — News in French  
7:15 — Les Beaux Moments du Cirque

#### JEUDI

5:30 — Au Plaisir de Dieu  
7:00 — News in French  
7:15 — French Varieties. A selection of French songs.

#### VENREDI

5:30 — Poison D'Amour  
7:00 — News in French  
7:15 — A documentary program.

### Pop Singles

1. End of the Road, Boys II

Men

own

2. Som

etlm

es

Love

Just

Ain't Enough, Paity Smyth, MC

3. She's Playing Hard To Get, Ill-Five, RCA

4. Jump Around, House of Pain, Tommy Boy

5. Baby-Baby-Baby, TLC, Arista

6. People Everyday, Arrested Development, Chrysalis

7. When I Look Into Your Eyes, Firehouse, Epic

8. Humppin' Around, Bobby Brown, MCA

9. Please Don't Go, KWS, London

10. I'd Die Without You, PM Dawn, Arista



### Top Video Rentals

1. White Men Can't Jump, Woody Harrelson, Wesley Snipes, Fox Video.

2. Fried Green Tomatoes, Kathy Bates, Jessica Tandy, MCA/Universal Home Video.

3. The Lawnmower Man, Pierce Brosnan, Jeff Fahey, Columbia Tristar Home Video.

4. Final Analysis, Richard Gere, Kim Basinger, Warner Home.

5. The Mambo Kings, Armando Assante, Antonio Banderas, Warner Home Video (R-1992).

6. Medicine Man, Sean Connery, Lorraine Bracco, Hollywood Home Video.

7. Memories of an Invisible Man, Chevy Chase, Daryl Hannah.

8. Wayne's World, Mike Myers, Dana Carvey, Paramount Home Video.

9. The Hand That Rocks the Cradle, Anabella Sciorra, Rebecca DeMornay, Warner Home Video.

10. The Prince of Tides, Barbra Streisand, Nick Nolte, Columbia TriStar Home Video.

## HOROSCOPE

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆



Weekly Tip: Hidden wealth could be something you lost, or a talent you're not using.

ARIES (21 March-19 April): Watch your money. The game is to get more, not lose what you've got. Make phone calls; learn something new.

TAURUS (20 April-20 May): The first of the week is a great time for doing business! Romance and business will both get better. GEMINI (21 May-20 June): Romance should be good, but don't allow that activity to get in the way of everything else.

CANCER (21 June-22 July): You might find a romantic partner, if that's what you're looking for. Go shopping for expensive toys.

LEO (23 July-22 August): This might be kind of a tough week for you. Somebody might not want you to get your way.

VIRGO (23 August-22 October): There might be a few distractions this week. Business will just continue to get easier.

LIBRA (23 September-22 October): Money could be a major concern. Don't spend any of it, figure out ways you can make more.

SCORPIO (23 October-21 November): You should have a great time this week. Business will just continue to get easier.

SAGITTARIUS (22 November-21 December): You may have to deal with bureaucracy. Arguing will get you nowhere. Sunday, take a drive.

CAPRICORN (22 December-19 January): More work will come in this week. It's the kind you don't like, so it will take your full attention.

AQUARIUS (20 January-18 February): All the time you've spent in a fog during the first part of this week has to be made up before the weekend.

PISCES (19 February-20 March): Learning should go very well. Be nice, your job could depend on it. Avoid a haggard.

If You Were Born This Week  
You could make a lot of money this year. Get a good partner and don't be afraid of hard work. Study something you can use to further that end. Be careful with money, don't spend it all on love.

## Dining Out



The First Class Hotel in Amman that has a Kitchenette in every room...

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داروتل

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The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan

1st Circle, Jabel Amman, near Alhijrah Girls School  
Take-away service  
Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m.  
6:30-Midnight  
Tel. 639968

**The Tower Restaurant**  
40 Years of Experience

● Lebanese Home D'coorsee  
● Oriental Cuisine  
● European Specialities  
— Steak Tender  
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## Would You Believe....

A new federal study found that 8 percent of high school students said they had attempted to commit suicide in the past year. Twenty-seven percent had "thought seriously" about killing themselves.

The Census Bureau reports that on average, full-time employed black people earn 73 percent of what whites do — \$19,044 compared with \$24,161 a year.

Neutron stars are only about the size of Earth.

Movie director Spike Lee is said to have made the film "She's Gotta Have It" on a total budget of \$175,000.

"That little pants pocket that's designed to hold a watch has a name. It's called a fob."

Irryng Berlin lived to the ripe old age of 101.

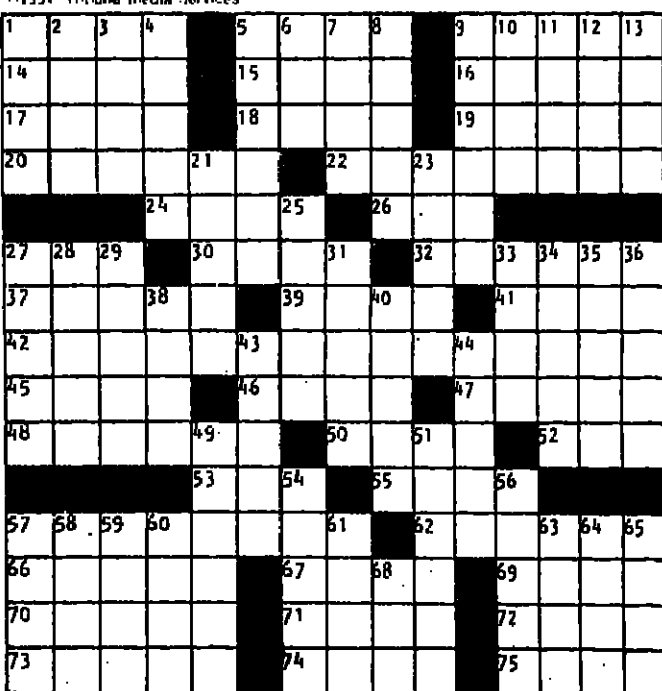
## ★ CROSSWORD PUZZLE ★

**ACROSS**

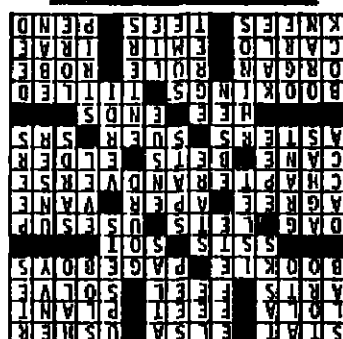
1 FBI, e.g.  
5 Lohengrin's wife  
9 Theater worker  
14 "Danni Yankee's" girl  
15 Units of measure  
16 Factory  
17 Part of MA  
18 — for (emphatic)  
19 Unravel  
20 Hairspring  
22 Youthful messengers  
24 Jais  
26 Drunkard  
27 Hammar-skold  
30 Rents  
32 Completely consumes  
37 Assent  
38 Mime  
41 Weathercock  
42 Full and detailed

**DOWN**

1 Thick strip  
2 Matador's foe  
3 Choir member  
4 Chorus  
5 Worm-out  
6 Actor  
7 Ooze  
8 Book of maps  
9 Overtures  
10 Slovenly person  
11 Celestial ring  
12 Be jealous of  
13 1 and 68  
21 Coy, e.g.  
23 Squash or pumpkin  
25 Gaze  
27 Capital of Bangladesh  
28 Turkish bigwig  
29 Concave  
31 Tiffs  
34 Ornamental stones  
35 Racecar driver



## Solution



## JORDAN BRIDGE

By Ghassan Ghanem

### Find The Setting Trick

By Tannah Hirsch

BOTH VULNERABLE, South deals.

8  
Q53  
94  
A K J 6 4 2

K 10 9 6 4 3  
K 4  
J 5 3  
9 5

7  
A 9 7 6 2  
A Q 6  
Q 8 3

The bidding

South	West	North	East
1♥	Pass	2♠	Pass
2♥	Pass	3♥	Pass
4♥	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening lead: Six of ♠

As a defender at rubber bridge, your primary ob-

ject is to defeat the contract. If it seems that the only way to accomplish your goal is to break a "rule" or two, go ahead and do it!

The auction was straightforward. North showed his long suit and then his three-card support, but South had no ambitions beyond game.

West led his fourth-best spade. East won and returned the queen, and West paused to consider his side's possibilities. They had two tricks in the bag, and the king of trumps was a sure winner to complete the book. For his opening bid declarer almost certainly held either A-Q or A-K of diamonds, so it looked as if there were no tricks to be had in the minor suits. There fore, the setting trick would have to come from trumps, but there was no way that could be achieved by power-declarer was also marked with the ace of hearts.

If East held the jack-third of hearts, he might be able to score that card via a ruff. So West overlooked his partner's queen of spades and, despite the fact that he was surely giving declarer a ruff-stuff, he continued with a third spade.

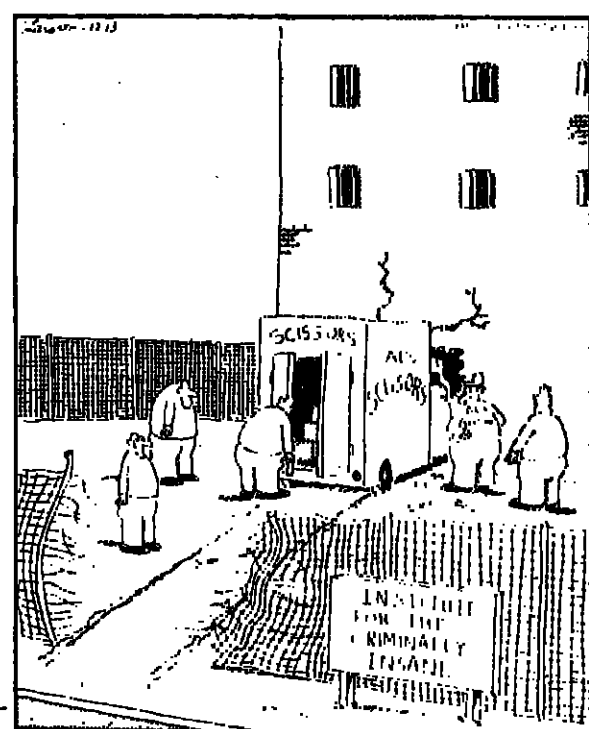
Declarer discarded a diamond from dummy, ruffed in hand, cashed the ace of trumps and continued with a low trump toward the queen.

In with the king of trumps, West hammered the last nail into declarer's coffin—he led a fourth spade, giving declarer another ruff-stuff he did not need. Now there was no way that East's jack of trumps could be shut out, so the contract was down one.

## THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



"I tell ya, Ben — no matter who wins this thing, Boot Hill ain't ever gonna be the same."



And then Al realized his problems were much bigger than just a smashed truck.



If pets were hate's study in animal personalities and styles

## Diplomatic

Algeria	611271/9
Australia	637216/7
Austrian Embassy	6443635
Bahrain	664148
Belgium	6755683
Bulgarian	818151
Canadian	666124
Chilean	661336
Cyprus Honorary Cons.	677559
Czechoslovakian	665105
Danish Consulate Gen.	622324
Finnish Consulate	623443
French	641273/4
German	689351
Greek	672331
Hungarian	816614
Indian	637262
Iran	639131
Italian	638185
Consulate Gen. Ireland	630878
Japanese	672486/7
Yugoslavian	665107
Kuwait	675135/8
Libyan	666118
Lebanese	641381
Moroccan	641451
Netherlands	637967/625165
Indonesian	828911
North Korean	666349
Norwegian Consulate	637164
Pakistan	622787
Palestine	677517
People's Rep. of China	666139
Philippines	645161
Polish	637153
Qatari	644331/2
Romanian	667738
Saudi Arabian	814154
South Korean	660745/6
Spanish	622140
Sudanese	644251/2
Swedish	669177/9
Swiss	686116/7
Syrian	641076
Tunisian	674307/8
Turkish	641251
United Arab Emirates	644369
United Kingdom	823106
United States of America	823471
USSR	641158
Yemen	642381
Delegation of the EEC	668191
UNDP	668171/7
UNRWA	669194/8
(Taiwan)	671530
UNICEF	629571
Con. of Sri Lanka	615312
Con. of Iceland	698851

## Airlines

Alyenda (Air Yemen)	653691
Aeroflot	641510
Air France	666055 / 667824
Air India	688301/2
Air Lanka	662140
Allitalia	625203
American Airlines	669068
Arab Wings	694484
Adria Airways	657928
Austrian Airlines	637380/657028
Balkan Airlines	665909
British Airways	641430
China Airlines	637380
Cathay Pacific	624363
Cyprus Airways	657028
Egypt Air	630011
Emirates Airlines	662141/678321
Gulf Air	653606/656616
Hungarian Airlines	635295
Iberia	637827/644036
Irish Airways	628596/628598
Japan Air Lines	630879
K.L.M.	621775
Korean Airlines	676624/662236
Kuwait Airlines	690144
Libyan Arab Airlines	643831/2
Lufthansa	601744
Malaysian Airlines	634545
M.E.A.	636104
Olympic	630125/634333
PIA	625981
Philippine Airlines	670152
Polish Airlines	625981
Qantas	641430/655447
Royal Jordanian	678321
Sabena Belgian Airlines	675881
Saudi	639335
Scandinavian Airlines	641640
Singapore Airlines	676177
Sudan Airlines	604521
Swiss Air (G.S.A.)	641430
USAIR	660561
Syrian Air	622147
TAROM (Romanian)	667844
Thai Airways	601643
Trans World Airline	623430
Turkish Airlines	659192
Uganda Airways	628175
Yugoslav Airlines	604913

Queen Alia Airport (08) 552191

## Activities

### Cultural centres

Royal Cultural Centre	661026/7
American Centre Library	641520
British Council	636147/8
French Cultural Centre	637009
Goeite Institute	641993
Soviet Cultural Centre	644203
Spanish Cultural Centre	624049
Turkish Cultural Centre	639777
Haya Arts Centre	665195
Hussein Youth City	667181/5
Y.W.C.A.	641793
Y.W.M.C.A.	664251
Amman Mun. Library	637111
Univ. of Jordan Library	834555

### Cinemas

Concord	677420
Rainbow	625155
Plaza	674111
Philadelphia	634141
Nijoum	675557

### Sports Clubs

Al Hussein Sports City	667181
Orthodox Club	810491
Royal Automobile Club	815410
Royal Shooting Club	736572
Royal Chess Club	673713
Royal Racing Club	09-801233
Jordan Bridge Assoc.	676990

## Rent-a-car

Shakhshir	668958
Al-Jabal	606669
Kada	665161/665153
Al-Labadi	813554
National	639197/8
Nebo	816792
Petra	605501
Rabbit Amman	672424
Al-Rimal	639861
Al-Sumer	771707
Satelite	625767/621471
Star	604904
Tiger	671931
Trust	673312
Al-Wah	674105
Abu Degg	644642/644906
Amin Jara (Avis)	670498
Amman	666327
Arabia	641350
Avis-Jara	08/51000
Budget	604230
Deas	669970
Dirani	660601
Europcar	601350/80
Aqaba	314091
Aqaba Gulf Hotel	316636

## Hotels

Amman	
Crown	758181
Philadelphia	663100
Marriott	660100
Regency	660000
Jerusalem	665094
Intercontinental	641361
Ambassador	665186
Commodor	665181
Middle East	667150
Grand Palace	661121
Tyche	661114
International	841712
San Rock	813801
Ala Gateway	(08) 51000
Anura	815071
Plaza	674111
Aqaba	
Holiday Int'l	312426
Miramar	314340
Al-Cazar	314131
Coral Beach	313521
Aquamarina I	316250
Aqaba	314091
Aqaba Gulf Hotel	316636

## Important Numbers

### Emergencies

Amman Governorate	91228
Amman Civil Defence	198, 199
Civil Defence Inid	271292
Civil Defence Dept.	661111
Ambulance	193, 775111
Amman fire brigade	198
First aid	630341
Blood Bank	775121
Civil Defence rescue	630341
Police rescue	621111, 637777
Police headquarters	639141
Traffic police	896390
Electric Power Co.	636381/4
Water complaints	897467
Queen Alia Airport	(08) 53200
RJ Flight Info.	(08) 53200

### Hospitals

Hussein Medical Centre	813813
Khaled Maternity	644281/6
Akheh Maternity	642441/2
Jabal Amman Maternity	642362
Malhas, J. Amman	636141
Palestine, Shmeisani	664171/4
Shmeisani Hospital	669131
University Hospital	845845
Al-Musasher Hospital	667227/9
The Islamic, Abdali	666127/37
Al-Ahli, Abdali	664164/6
Italian-Al-Muhajreen	777101/3
Al-Bashir, Ashrafieh	775111/26
Army, Marka	891611/15
Queen Alia Hospital	602240/50
Amal Hospital	674155

### General

Jordan Television	773111/19
Radio Jordan	774111/19
Ministry of Tourism	642311
Hotel complaints	605800
Price complaints	661176
Telephone Information	121
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Repair service	623101

## Churches

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Weibdeh, Tel. 637440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, Tel. 661757.

Terrasaneta Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Weibdeh, mass in Italian every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622366.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, Tel. 623541.

Church of the Redeemer: Jabal Amman, Tel. 625383.

Armenian Orthodox Church: Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261.

St. Ephrem Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751.

Amman International Church (Interdenominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, Tel. 827981.

Church of the Good Shepherd (Evangelical Lutheran) Um As-Summaq Tel. 811295.

**The Star**  
Jordan's political, economic and cultural weekly

Editorial & advertising telephone number: 648298

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Sydney 2	
Austria	43
Vienna 222	
Netherlands	32
Brussels 2	
Belgium	32
Antwerp 3	
Brussels 2	
Brazil	55
Pic de Janeiro 21	
Brasilia 61	
Bulgaria	359
Sofia 2	
Canada	1
Ottawa 613	
Chile	56
Santiago 2	
Cyprus	357
Nicosia 21	
Czechoslovakia	42
Kuwait	965
Korea	82
Denmark	45
Copenhagen (inter) 1	
Copenhagen (inter) 2	
Ecuador	993
Quito 2	
Egypt	20
Cairo 2	
El Salvador	503
Dubai 1	
Cork 21	
Finland	358
Helsinki 0	
France	33

Paris 1	
Germany 49	
Bonn 288	
Greece	30
Athens/Piraeus 1	
India	91
Bangalore 812	
New Delhi 11	
Bombay 22	

And all titles with area codes beginning with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8.

Indonesia	62
Jakarta 21	
Italy	39
Rome 6	
Iraq	964
Baghdad 1	
Japan	81
Tokyo 3	
Kenya	254
Nairobi 2	
Malaysia	60
Kuala Lumpur 3	
Mexico	52
Mexico City 5	
Morocco	212
Rabat 7	
Netherlands	31

Amsterdam 20	
Rotterdam 10	
North Yemen	967
Al Bayda 6	
Hodeidah 3	
Sanaa 5	
Taiz 4	
Nigeria	234
Lagos 1	
Norway	47
Oslo 2	
Oman	968
Pakistan	92
Karachi 21	
Lahore 42	
Peshawar 521	
Rawalpindi/Islamabad 51	
Paraguay	595
Asuncion 54	
Peru	51
Lima 14	
Philippines	63
Manila 2	
Poland	48
Warsaw 22	
Qatar	974
Romania	40
Bucharest 0	
Saudi Arabia	966
Al-Khobar 3	
Al-Madina 4	
Dammam 3	
Jeddah 2	
Meeba 2	
Riyadh 1	
Spain	34
Barcelona 3	
Madrid 1	

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